The New-York Times.

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WADSWORTH AND TREMAIN

Thirty Thousand Unionists Indorsing Them.

Great Rally at the Cooper Institute.

Immense Enthusiasm, Perfect Harmony, Cheering Prophecies.

Speeches of Gen. James S. Wadsworth and Hon. Lyman Tremain.

Also, of Gen. Cassius M. Clay, Judge Kelly, Col. Woodford, Charles S. Spencer, Col. Shannon, Messrs. Dunn, Shepherd, Wainwright, and Others.

PROCESSIONS AND PYROTECHNICS.

ORDER, DECORUM, PATRIOTISM.

The great Union Ratification Meeting at the Cooper Institute, last night, was one of the most imposing assemblages, in respectability and numbers, ever beheld upon this continent. On the outside of the edifice, at an early hour, immense crowds besieged the adjacent streets and squares, and thundered at the doors of the main hall for admission. By 7 P. M., the hour fixed for the opening of proceedings, the interior was densely crowded, and great numbers were obliged to remain outside.

Upon the platform, in company with the Committee of Arrangements and many other invited guests and participants of mark, were specially noticed Gen. Cassius M. Clay, Hon. J. W. Edmonds, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Rev. Joel Parker, Hon. Wm. M. Kelly, of Philadelphia; Rev. I. S. Kalloch, Hon. Peter Cooper, Coventry Waddell, Esq., Hon. Judge Sleeper, Robert H. McCurdy, George W. Blunt, Theodore Sedgwick, &c., &c.

As others occupying distinguished positions, or publicly esteemed for eminent services, came in, they were greeted by the plaudits of the multitude. Among these, Hon. Lyman Tremain and his Honor Mayor Gunther, were very warmly welcomed.

While the Committee of Arrangements were preparing to open the exercises of the evening, leisure was afforded to glance at the appearance of the Hall. It was a sight that those who beheld it will never forget. A continuous sea of upturned faces, among which a host beamed with the beauty and animation of the fairer sex extended on all sides to the furthest limits of the space, and shone brighter with patriotic emotion than even the brilliant illuminations of the house.

The arches surmounting the platform and the niches between them were richly draped with the American colors, the busts of Washington, Jefferson and Franklin being enwreathed with the Red, White and Blue.

On the centre wall, above the stage, in an escutcheon of huge letters, ran the motto:

"In a contest with the oppressed, the Almighty has no attribute that can take sides with the oppressor."—*Jefferson.*

On the right,

"Rather than this Union should be dissolved, let Slavery perish."—*H. Clay.*

On the left,

"One country—one Constitution—one destiny."—*Webster.*

At 7½ o'clock Hon. D. D. Conover called the meeting to order, and nominated for Chairman:

CAPT. CHARLES E. MARSHALL,

who was accepted unanimously.

The Chairman, on assuming the duties of his position, addressed the audience as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Called upon at so late hour to preside over this meeting, I cannot unpresumed, as the lawyers say, to make a speech. But, as this seems to me to be one of the greatest and most imposing assemblages I have ever beheld—and I have seen many—I feel constrained to make, at least, a brief remark. The moment calls for prompt, instant and serious action. We are about to enter upon an election far exceeding in importance any ever held since the formation of the Government—(Applause)—one that will decide whether we are to succeed in putting down this infernal rebellion or not. The election of Horatio Seymour, if indulged, will be the work of traitors, Secessionists and sympathizers with the South. (Cries of "Shame!" and applause.) Take away that number, and where would his election be? He would not come out of the little end of the horn! (Laughter and a voice: "He'll do that anyhow.") I hope so! We, the Republican Party, on the other hand, have a candidate we can depend upon. Gen. James S. Wadsworth (tremendous cheering) took the field early in this great contest; he has devoted his whole time and means to it, and not only has time given himself, but has sent his three noble sons to struggle for the cause of the rebellion. (Renewed cheering.) What, on the other hand, has Horatio Seymour done? I am not aware that he had taken any part or given a day or a shilling, and I understand that he has not.

At this moment an unusual movement on the platform announced the arrival of

GEN. JAMES S. WADSWORTH,

the Union candidate for the Governorship. As the distinguished guest came forward, the house shook with the most overwhelming demonstrations of welcome. Hurrahs, the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and every species of popular manifestation, completely occupied the next few minutes, and for some time, after order had been restored, the vast concourse was still agitated by the subsiding tide of feeling.

Mr. Hiram Barney gave this occasion a new outburst, by stepping forward on the platform and proposing three distinct cheers for "Our Governor-that-is-to-be!!" These were a given with indescribable effect.

An enumerated list of the throughout cheering of a full-grown Abolitionist heard from the heart of the hated gave a ridiculous turn to the enthusiasm that was by no means out of keeping with the rest.

When the terror of this reception, at length, ceased, and Gen. Wadsworth had taken his seat, Judge Kelly, late Assemblyman for the Eighth District, read the following list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries:

George Bancroft.	Hiram Barney.
R. J. Raymond.	Charles Coulé.
Peter Cooper.	D. Randolph Martin.
Andrew Carrigan.	Richard Busteed.
Horace B. Day.	James Kelly.
H. M. Schleiden.	Charles King.
George Opdyke.	Robert T. Haws.
Isaac Sherman.	Andrew Will man.
A. Oakey Hall.	George Dennison.
Simeon Draper.	Thos. B. Van Buren.
Wm. Allen Butler.	Orleon Blunt.
Wm. M. Evarts.	A. W. Bradford.
John J. Phelps.	Aug. F. Daw.
F. A. Conkling.	Lewis B. Woodruff.
C. A. Peabody.	Moses H. Grinnell.
J. W. Allen.	A. C. Kingsland.
George W. Blunt.	A. W. Griswold.
C. B. Tucker.	Hiram Benner.
Benj. F. Manierre.	Washington Smith.
Porter G. Sherman.	John W. Edmonds.
George Conklin.	John H. White.
S. B. Knapp.	Guy R. Pelton.
Wm. D. Swarts.	John Sedgwick.
Murray Hoffman.	John T. Hogeboom.
Wm. K. Stewart.	J. McLeod Murphy.
Robert Murray.	Edgar Ketchum.
A. J. Williamson.	Abm. Wakeman.
Joseph B. Taylor.	C. A. Dana.
David D. Field.	Francis Lieber.
Samuel Sinclair.	James A. Briggs.
Hamilton Fish.	Wm. Orton.
Wm. Curtis Noyes.	E. Delafield Smith.
Wm. E. Dodge.	E. C. Cowdin.

And many others.

SECRETARIES.

D. R. Jacques.	Joseph A. Gardinier.
Ethan Allen.	R. Mitchelmore.
Spencer Kimp.	Robt. Marshall.
Lafayette Ramey.	Chas. T. Rogers.
Chas. Patridge.	David Leicentstein.
Frank W. Ballard.	Hamlin Babcock.
J. Howard, Jr.	Chris. Pulman.

And others.

These having been received with acclamations, the names of especial popular favorites eliciting reiterated plaudits, another gentleman read aloud the subjoined

LETTER FROM HON. WM. H. SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 28, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: Eighteen months ago, our noble ship of State was driven by the storms of faction upon a lee shore. I came aboard at the Captain's call to assist at the helm. He has carried her safely over some of the breakers, but others are before her, and expelled mutineers are said to be coming back from almost to board and sink her. Whatever may be the duty of others, it is clearly mine to remain at my post, promptly and strictly obeying orders. I can only say to you, and to all other loyal men on board, be active, vigilant, and persevering. If we work in concert and work in earnest, we shall all the sooner carry the precious vessel through all her perils, and greet the waiting nations with the cry, "All's well!"

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Very respectfully, your co-t servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To D. D. Conover and A. M. Palmer, Esqs., Committee of Arrangements, New-York.

The Chairman hereupon introduced, amid a tempest of most enthusiastic cheering,

HON. LYMAN TREMAIN,

the Union Republican candidate for the Lieutenant-Governorship of the State.

SPEECH OF HON. LYMAN TREMAIN.

Mr. Tremain, after alluding to the character of the meeting, said that it was for discussion and consultation in the darkest hour of our country's history and that only three working days now remained before the commencement of the great struggle, which, in his opinion, would determine the question whether this Government and the Union of the States should be perpetuated or be overthrown. If he could so far forget the dignity and responsibility of the position he occupied as to speak as a partisan, he would be false to his conscience, to his country and to his God. (Cheers.) At the commencement of the campaign, he had addressed the assembled thousands in this hall on the question involved in this election. Since that time, Horatio Seymour, the candidate of a partisan organization, had been heard fully and fairly before the people here and elsewhere. He had occupied the position he had chosen—of accuser or exposer, and had laid down the principles upon which he asked the people of this State to elect him to the highest office within their gift. He had come here to-night for the purpose of answering that gentleman's speeches. But first he (Mr. Tremain) desired to occupy himself with matters of personal concern, and in doing so he should depart from a rule he had laid down for himself, to forget himself, and pay no attention to the remarks of partisan presses or speakers. But, as Mr. Seymour had thought proper to descend from his high position in the discussion of principles, to indulge in a personal attack, it was, he thought, a sufficient excuse why he should depart from the rule he had prescribed for his own action. The speech charged him with disloyalty to the Government. The speech that he (Mr. Tremain) had delivered in Tweddle Hall, Albany, in January, 1861, had been made the subject of considerable comment. Two sentences of that speech—not in juxtaposition—had been torn from their context and cited as evidence of his being in favor of secession. Mr. Seymour had said he was called a traitor, because he (Mr. Tremain) had been suitably rewarded by a party he had always denounced and opposed. He did not propose to move his loyalty by *ex post facto* evidence—like the giving of $50 to the families of volunteers, after he had been accused of disloyalty, but he proposed to refer to the record. If he (Mr. Tremain) had been a disloyal man in 1861, would it not be a little singular that Gov. Morgan, of this State, residing in the same city with himself, and entirely familiar with his public action, would have placed him upon the War Committee, a place which he had not obtained by hanging round the Adjutant-General's office in order to obtain this quasi indorsement of his loyalty and patriotism. Was it not singular that a delegation of the most able, influential and patriotic citizens of the City and County of Albany, with a full knowledge of his acts, of the days and weeks he had spent in the War Committee, shutting up his office, addressing public meetings, calling upon the people to sustain the Government, that he had sent his only son capable of bearing arms to expose his young life in this war, that if he were disloyal, these gentlemen without his solicitation should unanimously present his name to the last Union Convention for nomination as Governor? It was for Horatio Seymour alone to disclose the information of his (Mr. Tremain's) disloyalty. The speaker then alluded to the condition of affairs at the time of the delivery of his speech at Tweddle Hall. Gov. Morgan had in his message, breathing a spirit of conciliation, recommended the repeal of certain legislation as a means of furthering a settlement of the difficulties that then menaced us. Six States had then seceded; the sending of commissioners to the Peace Congress had been recommended by the Government; resolutions looking to conciliation had been introduced into the Legislature by Lucius Robinson, and under these circumstances it was that the convention was held at Tweddle Hall. His purpose (was, if possible, to give time for the passions of the South to cool. He regarded the conduct of the South from the point he then occupied as a member of the Democratic party, and he did not, in his delusion, suppose it possible that these preliminary symtoms were the result of a deep-laid conspiracy, concocted twenty-five years ago to destroy the Government, which must break out when the election of Abraham Lincoln put it beyond their control. All the apologies he then made for the South, and all the arguments he then presented, were for the purpose of leading the South to withhold the threatened collision, that Northern sentiment might be affected, and our country be saved from the calamities under which it was now suffering. He might have been wrong; but his purpose then, as now, was to save the Union which our fathers had secured, and if it could not be saved by peaceable means, then by the employment of all the means that God and nature had placed in our power. (Loud cheers.) In that speech, unlike Horatio Seymour, he took the ground that secession was a heresy, and had no foothold in the Constitution of the United States. But the Peace Convention failed to accomplish its purpose, because the purpose of the South was, when power departed from them, to dissolve the Union, and establish an independent Confederacy. Within a few weeks of his speech at Tweddle Hall, the attack was made on Fort Sumpter, the Confederate Government was established, and threats were made that the Confederate army would march triumphant to the banks of the Hudson and to Faneuil Hall. What was then his (Mr. Tremain's) position? The President called for 75,000 of the militia of the different States, and he took his stand side by side with his Democratic friend and brother, John E. Penzer, to sustain the Government at all times, and in all places, and under all circumstances. (Cheers.) From that position he had never faltered, and there he should stand so long as life lasts. (Loud cheers.) But what he called a gross imputation on the speech of Horatio Seymour was the statement that the (Mr. Tremain) had turned traitor to his party, and had deserted his political principles to obtain a suitable reward in a nomination for the office of Lieutenant-Governor. Oh, Horatio Seymour (continued Mr. Tremain) you dug down deeper in the filthy mire than your master, Jefferson Davis has done. (Cheers.) Oh, that Horatio Seymour would rise from the low and servile position of a partisan to breathe the pure spirit that Stephen A. Douglas inhaled—the same Douglas for whom I labored as Presidential candidate, with the full knowledge that he was deemed by reason of the false-hearted Southern, Breckinridge traitors—the same Douglas who was the chief of the Northern Democracy, but whom Horatio Seymour was willing to see thrown overboard at Charleston and Baltimore in obedience to the demand of his Southern master, Jeff. Davis. He (Mr. Tremain) had been nominated for an office which paid $6 a day while the Senate was in session, and while sitting as a member of the Canal Board, with no mileage, for he lived at the seat of State Government. Did Horatio Seymour suppose that he (Mr. Tremain) would prove false to his principles to get that nomination as the reward of his treachery? He hurled the contemptible accusation into the teeth of that gentleman, with all the indignant scorn which his nature could command. (Loud cheers.) He wanted the verdict of this assembly. Was the charge of Horatio Seymour true or false?

VOICES—It's false!

A VOICE—*The Herald* won't record the verdict. (Laughter.)

MR. TREMAIN—If the *Herald* will not record it, he will have it recorded at the ballot-box next week. (Cheers.)

Mr. Tremain then proceeded to review the position of John Van Buren, applying the criticisms that that gentleman had indulged in with reference to him (Mr. Tremain) to himself. They were brief and pointed, and showed the favor with which Mr. Van Buren was regarded by the powers at Richmond.

But having disproved of Mr. Seymour as an accuser, Mr. Tremain then proceeded to deal with him as an accused. He charged Mr. Seymour with having proclaimed sentiments that in every respect were utterly hostile to the Government, and were calculated not only to break down the Government, but to destroy the confidence of the loyal people of the North in the Government, and to induce the belief that our people were hopelessly defeated, to afford aid to, and to encourage the rebels, and that if they be sustained by the election of Mr. Seymour, would result in the indefinite extension of the war, if not the success of the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Seymour had said that this war was unnecessary," and he "deplored the policy of President Lincoln at the outset of his administration."

The war unnecessary! A man might have had some excuse under Mr. Buchanan's Administration for believing that temporary expedients could have averted the war. This war might have been averted by our consenting to the severance of this glorious Union forever, by allowing seven or eight millions, nearly one half slaves, to set themselves up as the masters and conquerors of twenty-four millions of people—one million of whom are slaves—to allow these men in rebellion to take with them the greater part of the National domain, to reduce our territory from a beautiful and expansive country down to a narrow strip of land of 750 miles in breadth from Canada to Virginia, by allowing the mouth of the Mississippi and the valley of that river to go beyond our control by giving up two of the States formed from that great acquisition obtained under Mr. Jefferson, by permitting millions and millions of treasury, expended by the loyal people of the North in acquiring this territory, in extinguishing Indian titles, in carrying on wars with Indians and with Mexico, if we had consented to stand degraded in the estimation of the world, then this war could be avoided. But Mr. Lincoln was President. He had taken the oath, in the presence of his God and his country, that he would support the Constitution of the United States, and that Constitution, in express terms, said that he should faithfully execute the laws over every inch of territory over which his jurisdiction extended. If Mr. Lincoln had adopted any other policy than the one he did adopt to recover the authority and property of the Government, he would have been liable to impeachment, and to forfeiture of his high office, and name would have gone down, as Tremain has, covered with infamy and disgrace in all time to come. He (Mr. Tremain) charged again that Horatio Seymour, in the house, had been guilty of the most disingenuous evasion of the real question that was presented by the President's Emancipation Proclamation. (Cheers.) What was the position that we occupied upon that famous and immortal document? We said that the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the army and militia of the United States, was alone the judge of the manner in which the military power of the country should be employed, and when he issued an order, it was our duty as loyal men to acquiesce in that order, whether it was a mere Confederate arms, Confederate form or Confederate Slavery. (Cheers.) It was an exercise of the war power with which he was invested by the Constitution. He had showed on a former occasion, by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Chief Justice Taney, sustaining the powers claimed by President Polk over Mexican territory, and in which case the rights were not so clear as in the present, that under the Constitution, the President, as Commander-in-Chief, had the undoubted power to employ all the military resources of the nation, and in any manner he thought proper, to subdue our enemies. On this question, Mr. Seymour spoke as follows:

"As to his legality, no man ever seriously denied that the slaves of men in rebellion can be rightfully taken from them, with any other kind of property, by virtue of law, but I do not believe the rights or property of loyal men, either in the North or South, can be subverted by proclamation, either in peace or war. Can we say the conduct of a disloyal majority of loyal citizens cannot destroy the rights of a single citizen, if he has been guilty of no offence. Can we safely admit the principle that the crime of one class can forfeit the property, the rights of conscience, or the liberties of innocent men."

That, he (Mr. Tremain) understood to be a concession of the main point, that we might take the property of rebels, whether slaves or mules, or any other species of chattels so called; but, instead of conceding the legality of the proclamation, what did Mr. Seymour do? He fell back upon the position that we could not under that proclamation seize the property of loyal slaveholders. Would there be any of them believe that at the very time Horatio Seymour was putting forth that argument, in this hall, he knew perfectly well that the proclamation provided, in express terms, that loyal Slaveholders should be paid for all property so taken? (Cheers.) He knew that the President had said that he should ask Congress to make the necessary appropriations to indemnify every man who had suffered by the war by any act of the Government. What Union man would dare to so far presume upon their ignorance, their blindness, or their partisan zeal, as to so express the fact. Horatio Seymour knew that these—these political discussions as well as in morals and in law, the *suppressio veri* is as bad as the *suggesio falsi*. In this connection, Mr. Tremain renewed the argument of James Brooks who had urged as a reason against the proclamation that it was in violation of the law of nations; and as evidence of it, that gentleman had stated that under the treaty of Ghent (laughter) by which one or two million of dollars had been paid by England to this country in slaves taken during the last war. He (Mr. Tremain) had investigated the alleged precedent and he had learned that so far from sustaining Mr. Brooks in his position it furnished argument against him. The facts were these: The clause in the treaty of Ghent was transcribed from the treaty of 1783, which provided that all the islands and territory and places which had been conquered by either party during the war should be restored, and that if any property was taken from them places, compensation should be made for it, including slaves. That was the language of the treaty. The slaves, under that treaty, the British Government refused to acknowledge, and four years afterward, when a treaty was made, settling boundary questions, the question of the interpretation of this clause being undetermined, it was left to the arbitrament of the Emperor of Russia. And what was his decision? He decided that, under the treaty of Ghent, all the slaves in those islands and other places were to be restored to the United States, and it is from that that they were carried off at the time of their departure by British vessels. But did he stop there? He further decided that all other slaves seized or emancipated in the progress of the war, and in other places, belonged by the laws of nations to the party capturing them, and no compensation should be given, so that the compensation was based entirely upon the terms of the treaty—the general law of nations allowing one belligerent to seize and emancipate, and carry away the property of an enemy to cripple them as much as possible. He (Mr. Tremain) charged Mr. Seymour with being entirely unread upon the great question of secession. In his Albany speech Mr. Seymour asked: "Is not successful coercion just as revolutionary as successful secession?" He (Mr. Tremain) further charged, that after this war broke out, in a public place in Utica, and in the presence of reputable witnesses, Mr. Seymour argued against the right of coercing the rebels back, and in favor of the right of secession; and that he expressed the opinion that the Government could never conquer the South. He further charged, that when Mr. Seymour was in Washington in the winter of 1861, he declared that his associations were with the disloyalists of the North of the Ben. Wood and Vallandigham school. He charged Mr. Seymour with having declared that the Border States of the West would never pay this great debt contracted to carry on this war; that the Western States were now deliberating whether they would not accept the proposition of the South, that, on condition of their neutrality, they might have the free navigation of the Mississippi. I would ask, and I give him the right to answer the question, whether he ever made these statements with which my friends have referred to me; and I have thrown aside with contempt and regard the calumnies which were uttered against me. I remember (Great cheering.) The man who ceases to think of himself, of his family ends, when the has public duties to perform, and his country lies prostrate almost in the agonies of dissolution, is not the man to save it. ("That's so!") We must all of us lay aside all subordinate consideration and personal considerations, and fix our minds upon, and raise ourselves to the true magnitude of the question we have to solve. We may as well look directly in the face the deadly peril which surrounds us. If we would save our country. (Applause.) I tell you if in my solemn convictions of my deliberate and solemn conviction—that here, here in the City of New-York, here more even than on the Shenandoah and the valley of Kentucky, is the battle being fought which is to preserve our liberties and perpetuate our country. (Renewed applause.) I do not propose to go at large into the consideration of many of the questions involved in this canvass. Following the able, eloquent and framed speaker who has preceded me, and who has referred to some of the points which I intended to refer to, but in terms that I could not command, I shall pass on hastily to a few of the leading points in issue, and detain you but a few moments. Gentlemen, you hear it charged by our opponents that our National Administration is incompetent to manage the affairs of the country in this crisis. I do not intend to enter into an elaborate defence of the Administration; I am not the Administration; I am only its subordinate officer, its humble, but, I trust, its faithful servant. (Cheers.) Look, for a moment, at the circumstances under which this Administration took up the reins of power. James Buchanan (groans and hisses) and the thieves which had gathered around him, left the country a hopeless wreck, almost in the agonies of death. Under these trying circumstances Abraham Lincoln, (enthusiastic cheering,) an honest, but an inexperienced man, came to the head of the Government. I do not doubt, gentlemen, that his warmest friends and the warmest friends of his Cabinet officers will admit that mistakes have been committed, and considerable mistakes; but faithfully they have labored—earnestly, day and night, as I am bear witness, they have labored to save this country. (Cheers.) I do not believe that even in this heated canvass any man has dared to stand up before you and say that Abraham Lincoln is not an honest man, honestly striving to save his country. Well, now, what do the gentlemen propose? what proposition do they bring before you? Do they propose, do they intend to supersede the Administration by a revolution? The more audacious among them have dared to hint it. ("They have.") If they dared openly to avow it they would be covered with infamy and would not receive one in a thousand of the votes which will be given now by unrelenting men to their ticket. Does it need argument to prove that if this rebellion is to be put down at all, it must be put down within the two years and few months during which Mr. Lincoln must continue to administer the Government? What, then, can we do? What can any honest patriot whose heart looks alone to the preservation of his country, do but sustain and strengthen Abraham Lincoln? Let him be sustained. Advise and admonish, if you will—and I tell you now, that no man received the plain rule of an honest man, whether he be a political friend or a political opponent, with more pleasure or confidence than Abraham Lincoln. Admonish him, if you will, I say, but strengthen and sustain. (Cheers.) Pledge to him your lives, your fortunes and your sacred honor, in his honest effort to put down this rebellion; and I venture to promise that before the end of his term of office, the sun will shine upon a land unbroken in its territorial integrity, undiminished in its great proportions—a land of peace, a land of prosperity, a land in whom labor is everywhere honorable to all. (Renewed cheering.)

Mr. Lincoln has told you, gentlemen, that he would save this country with Slavery, if he could—and there is no doubt he would save it without Slavery, if he could. He has never said to you that if he could not save Slavery he would let the country go. (Applause.) I believe that that honest patriot would rather be thrown into a molten furnace, than utter a sentiment so infamous. (Great applause, and cries of "Good, good.") He has said to those who are in rebellion against the Government: "I give you one hundred days to return to your allegiance; if you fail to do that, I shall strike from under you that institution of Slavery on which you rest"—an institution which some among them seem to think deserves their love more than party, than country, than peace, and about which peace among us seem to enter into the same opinion. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I stand by Abraham Lincoln. ("Good, good; we will stand by you.") The cause is just; it is wise; it is holy; and I ask you to stand by him and sustain him in it. ("We will.") I have sometimes felt, myself, the influence of the odium which a spurious aristocracy—an aristocracy which has largely directed the destinies of this country for three-quarters of a century—has attached to the word "Abolition." They have treated it, and have too often taught us to treat it, as expressive of some low and vulgar crime—some obscene offence—not to be spoken of in good society—something not to be mentioned in fashionable parties. I know that there are many men who are still influenced by this prejudice—this odium which has gathered around the word, through the influence of the spurious aristocracy to which I have referred; but let the man who, in the hour of peril—this struggle of the nation between life and death—shrink from it because of that prejudice, stand aside. (Cheers.) The events of the day are too big for them. ("That's so," and applause.) They may escape ridicule, but they will not escape contempt; and their descendants, when they read the annals of these times, and find the names of their ancestors nowhere recorded among those who came to the rescue of their Government in the hour of its greatest trial, will blush for shame. (Great cheering.)

You are told by the candidate of his anti-war party that is springing up, that that party, if it comes into power, will give you peace—peace in ninety days. Gentlemen, I believe them. They will give you peace, but, good God, what a peace! A peace that breaks your country into fragments—a Mexican peace—a Spanish-American peace—a peace which inaugurates eternal war. (Cheers.) Oh, what peace can they give you in ninety days, or in any other time, which will not place you before the Southern Confederacy? ("None.") It is by that means that they intend to give you peace—by putting this country in terms. Let me ask you, for a moment, if you have looked at the men of your country whom these gentlemen propose to put down? Are "new and improved" men of Seymour, Wadsworth & Co.—(laughter)—the cream of these "new and progressive" men of Seymour and his associates, "fit to change your position." Nobody would support a Union man if disloyal. Burns had said:

"O, would some power some giftie gie us,
To see ourselves as others see us,
It would from many a blunder free us."

But he would suppose a case by way of illustration. Suppose the position that Mr. Seymour now occupies—suppose that they were in a position at which the party opposed to Abraham Lincoln was judge, and there was a jury before them, and the question on trial was that now between the Government of the United States and the Government of Jeff. Davis. Suppose they and in entering the Court-room a man of prepossessing appearance, a little bald on the top of his head, a little past middle age, but rather in the prime of life, with a fluency of speech that had only been equaled by old Governor in his palmiest days, and he said that this war might have been avoided; that the policy of the General Government was to be deplored; that the ignorance of the Northern people and the corruption of Northern teachers and preachers and pious people was the cause of the war, that he complained of every act done by the General Government and omitted to be done by the General Government, that he proclaims the doctrine of repudiation of the great debt that had been contracted to carry on the war, &c., that he was apologizing for the rebels in all the outrages they had committed, &c., &c., would they not say, that was a fair, fine oration. Certainly this was exactly what Mr. Davis would take pleasure in acquiring this territory, in extinguishing Indian titles, in carrying on wars with Indians and with Mexico, if we had consented to stand degraded in the estimation of the world, then this war could be avoided. But Mr. Lincoln was President. He had taken the oath, in the presence of his God and his country, that he would support the Constitution of the United States, and that Constitution, in express terms, said that he should faithfully execute the laws over every inch of territory over which his jurisdiction extended. If Mr. Lincoln had adopted any other policy than the one he did adopt to recover the authority and property of the Government, he would have been liable to impeachment, and to forfeiture of his high office, and name would have gone down, as Tremain has, covered with infamy and disgrace in all time to come. He (Mr. Tremain) charged again that Horatio Seymour, in the house, had been guilty of the most disingenuous evasion of the real question that was presented by the President's Emancipation Proclamation. (Cheers.) What was the position that we occupied upon that famous and immortal document? We said that the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the army and militia of the United States, was alone the judge of the manner in which the military power of the country should be employed, and when he issued an order, it was our duty as loyal men to acquiesce in that order, whether it was a mere Confederate arms, Confederate form or Confederate Slavery. (Cheers.) It was an exercise of the war power with which he was invested by the Constitution. He had showed on a former occasion, by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Chief Justice Taney, sustaining the powers claimed by President Polk over Mexican territory, and in which case the rights were not so clear as in the present, that under the Constitution, the President, as Commander-in-Chief, had the undoubted power to employ all the military resources of the nation, and in any manner he thought proper, to subdue our enemies. On this question, Mr. Seymour spoke as follows:

"As to his legality, no man ever seriously denied that the slaves of men in rebellion can be rightfully taken from them, with any other kind of property, by virtue of law, but I do not believe the rights or property of loyal men, either in the North or South, can be subverted by proclamation, either in peace or war. Can we say the conduct of a disloyal majority of loyal citizens cannot destroy the rights of a single citizen, if he has been guilty of no offence. Can we safely admit the principle that the crime of one class can forfeit the property, the rights of conscience, or the liberties of innocent men."

That, he (Mr. Tremain) understood to be a concession of the main point, that we might take the property of rebels, whether slaves or mules, or any other species of chattels so called; but, instead of conceding the legality of the proclamation, what did Mr. Seymour do? He fell back upon the position that we could not under that proclamation seize the property of loyal slaveholders. Would there be any of them believe that at the very time Horatio Seymour was putting forth that argument, in this hall, he knew perfectly well that the proclamation provided, in express terms, that loyal Slaveholders should be paid for all property so taken? (Cheers.) He knew that the President had said that he should ask Congress to make the necessary appropriations to indemnify every man who had suffered by the war by any act of the Government. What Union man would dare to so far presume upon their ignorance, their blindness, or their partisan zeal, as to so express the fact. Horatio Seymour knew that these—these political discussions as well as in morals and in law, the *suppressio veri* is as bad as the *suggesio falsi*. In this connection, Mr. Tremain renewed the argument of James Brooks who had urged as a reason against the proclamation that it was in violation of the law of nations; and as evidence of it, that gentleman had stated that under the treaty of Ghent (laughter) by which one or two million of dollars had been paid by England to this country in slaves taken during the last war. He (Mr. Tremain) had investigated the alleged precedent and he had learned that so far from sustaining Mr. Brooks in his position it furnished argument against him. The facts were these: The clause in the treaty of Ghent was transcribed from the treaty of 1783, which provided that all the islands and territory and places which had been conquered by either party during the war should be restored, and that if any property was taken from them places, compensation should be made for it, including slaves. That was the language of the treaty. The slaves, under that treaty, the British Government refused to acknowledge, and four years afterward, when a treaty was made, settling boundary questions, the question of the interpretation of this clause being undetermined, it was left to the arbitrament of the Emperor of Russia. And what was his decision? He decided that, under the treaty of Ghent, all the slaves in those islands and other places were to be restored to the United States, and it is from that that they were carried off at the time of their departure by British vessels. But did he stop there? He further decided that all other slaves seized or emancipated in the progress of the war, and in other places, belonged by the laws of nations to the party capturing them, and no compensation should be given, so that the compensation was based entirely upon the terms of the treaty—the general law of nations allowing one belligerent to seize and emancipate, and carry away the property of an enemy to cripple them as much as possible. He (Mr. Tremain) charged Mr. Seymour with being entirely unread upon the great question of secession. In his Albany speech Mr. Seymour asked: "Is not successful coercion just as revolutionary as successful secession?" He (Mr. Tremain) further charged, that after this war broke out, in a public place in Utica, and in the presence of reputable witnesses, Mr. Seymour argued against the right of coercing the rebels back, and in favor of the right of secession; and that he expressed the opinion that the Government could never conquer the South. He further charged, that when Mr. Seymour was in Washington in the winter of 1861, he declared that his associations were with the disloyalists of the North of the Ben. Wood and Vallandigham school. He charged Mr. Seymour with having declared that the Border States of the West would never pay this great debt contracted to carry on this war; that the Western States were now deliberating whether they would not accept the proposition of the South, that, on condition of their neutrality, they might have the free navigation of the Mississippi. I would ask, and I give him the right to answer the question, whether he ever made these statements with which my friends have referred to me; and I have thrown aside with contempt and regard the calumnies which were uttered against me. I remember (Great cheering.) The man who ceases to think of himself, of his family ends, when the has public duties to perform, and his country lies prostrate almost in the agonies of dissolution, is not the man to save it. ("That's so!") We must all of us lay aside all subordinate consideration and personal considerations, and fix our minds upon, and raise ourselves to the true magnitude of the question we have to solve. We may as well look directly in the face the deadly peril which surrounds us. If we would save our country. (Applause.) I tell you if in my solemn convictions of my deliberate and solemn conviction—that here, here in the City of New-York, here more even than on the Shenandoah and the valley of Kentucky, is the battle being fought which is to preserve our liberties and perpetuate our country. (Renewed applause.) I do not propose to go at large into the consideration of many of the questions involved in this canvass. Following the able, eloquent and framed speaker who has preceded me, and who has referred to some of the points which I intended to refer to, but in terms that I could not command, I shall pass on hastily to a few of the leading points in issue, and detain you but a few moments. Gentlemen, you hear it charged by our opponents that our National Administration is incompetent to manage the affairs of the country in this crisis. I do not intend to enter into an elaborate defence of the Administration; I am not the Administration; I am only its subordinate officer, its humble, but, I trust, its faithful servant. (Cheers.) Look, for a moment, at the circumstances under which this Administration took up the reins of power. James Buchanan (groans and hisses) and the thieves which had gathered around him, left the country a hopeless wreck, almost in the agonies of death. Under these trying circumstances Abraham Lincoln, (enthusiastic cheering,) an honest, but an inexperienced man, came to the head of the Government. I do not doubt, gentlemen, that his warmest friends and the warmest friends of his Cabinet officers will admit that mistakes have been committed, and considerable mistakes; but faithfully they have labored—earnestly, day and night, as I am bear witness, they have labored to save this country. (Cheers.) I do not believe that even in this heated canvass any man has dared to stand up before you and say that Abraham Lincoln is not an honest man, honestly striving to save his country. Well, now, what do the gentlemen propose? what proposition do they bring before you? Do they propose, do they intend to supersede the Administration by a revolution? The more audacious among them have dared to hint it. ("They have.") If they dared openly to avow it they would be covered with infamy and would not receive one in a thousand of the votes which will be given now by unrelenting men to their ticket. Does it need argument to prove that if this rebellion is to be put down at all, it must be put down within the two years and few months during which Mr. Lincoln must continue to administer the Government? What, then, can we do? What can any honest patriot whose heart looks alone to the preservation of his country, do but sustain and strengthen Abraham Lincoln? Let him be sustained. Advise and admonish, if you will—and I tell you now, that no man received the plain rule of an honest man, whether he be a political friend or a political opponent, with more pleasure or confidence than Abraham Lincoln. Admonish him, if you will, I say, but strengthen and sustain. (Cheers.) Pledge to him your lives, your fortunes and your sacred honor, in his honest effort to put down this rebellion; and I venture to promise that before the end of his term of office, the sun will shine upon a land unbroken in its territorial integrity, undiminished in its great proportions—a land of peace, a land of prosperity, a land in whom labor is everywhere honorable to all. (Renewed cheering.)

Mr. Lincoln has told you, gentlemen, that he would save this country with Slavery, if he could—and there is no doubt he would save it without Slavery, if he could. He has never said to you that if he could not save Slavery he would let the country go. (Applause.) I believe that that honest patriot would rather be thrown into a molten furnace, than utter a sentiment so infamous. (Great applause, and cries of "Good, good.") He has said to those who are in rebellion against the Government: "I give you one hundred days to return to your allegiance; if you fail to do that, I shall strike from under you that institution of Slavery on which you rest"—an institution which some among them seem to think deserves their love more than party, than country, than peace, and about which peace among us seem to enter into the same opinion. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I stand by Abraham Lincoln. ("Good, good; we will stand by you.") The cause is just; it is wise; it is holy; and I ask you to stand by him and sustain him in it. ("We will.") I have sometimes felt, myself, the influence of the odium which a spurious aristocracy—an aristocracy which has largely directed the destinies of this country for three-quarters of a century—has attached to the word "Abolition." They have treated it, and have too often taught us to treat it, as expressive of some low and vulgar crime—some obscene offence—not to be spoken of in good society—something not to be mentioned in fashionable parties. I know that there are many men who are still influenced by this prejudice—this odium which has gathered around the word, through the influence of the spurious aristocracy to which I have referred; but let the man who, in the hour of peril—this struggle of the nation between life and death—shrink from it because of that prejudice, stand aside. (Cheers.) The events of the day are too big for them. ("That's so," and applause.) They may escape ridicule, but they will not escape contempt; and their descendants, when they read the annals of these times, and find the names of their ancestors nowhere recorded among those who came to the rescue of their Government in the hour of its greatest trial, will blush for shame. (Great cheering.)

You are told by the candidate of his anti-war party that is springing up, that that party, if it comes into power, will give you peace—peace in ninety days. Gentlemen, I believe them. They will give you peace, but, good God, what a peace! A peace that breaks your country into fragments—a Mexican peace—a Spanish-American peace—a peace which inaugurates eternal war. (Cheers.) Oh, what peace can they give you in ninety days, or in any other time, which will not place you before the Southern Confederacy? ("None.") It is by that means that they intend to give you peace—by putting this country in terms. Let me ask you, for a moment, if you have looked at the men of your country whom these gentlemen propose to put down? Are "new and improved" men of Seymour, Wadsworth & Co.—(laughter)—the cream of these "new and progressive" men of Seymour and his associates, "fit to change your position." Nobody would support a Union man if disloyal. Burns had said:

"O, would some power some giftie gie us,
To see ourselves as others see us,
It would from many a blunder free us."

But he would suppose a case by way of illustration. Suppose the position that Mr.

OUR POTOMAC ARMY CORRESPONDENCE

LETTER FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

How the Advance is Received in the Army—New Bridge Across the Shenandoah—Reminiscences of the Harper's Ferry Surrender—Rebel Movements, &c.

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1862.

The advance of our army into Virginia carries joy to every soldier's heart. Nearly two months have elapsed, since the battle of Antietam, and both officers and privates were becoming anxious to exchange the idleness and ennui of camp life for the exciting and excitement of the march and battle-field.

The Middle forces, under Gen. GRANT, moved down yesterday from off the cold and cheerless Maryland Heights into the valley on the east side, and last evening lay scattered along the base of the mountain for nearly two miles. I rode out through the encampment just before nightfall, and found the men busily employed in a variety of ways. Some were bringing fire-wood, others preparing the evening meal, and still others staking down the little white tents, and making quarters as comfortable as the circumstances of the case would admit of. Large numbers of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania were actively engaged in bringing away bundles of straw from a neighboring stack, which they had laid under heavy contribution.

Rebels have been thrown out some distance—those in the extreme front being located on DAVID SHRIVER'S farm, three miles from the Ferry, and nearly on the opposite side of the Short Hills from Lovettsville. The farmers in this portion of the valley have, as a general thing, remained true to their allegiance, and should be molested as little as possible by the passing soldiery. A prominent Secessionist, belonging to a South Carolina battery, came to our pickets stationed here, (Seventy-eighth New-York, Col. ULLMAN,) last evening, and gave himself up. He says he has become heartily sick of the war, and convinced of its hopelessness on the part of the rebels. If we are to believe his statement, the Confederate soldiers are suffering very much for want of clothing, many of them being without tents or blankets.

The labor of building a new suspension bridge across the Shenandoah has been commenced. It is to rest on the stone piers of the old bridge burned by the rebels, cost about three thousand dollars, and be completed within the course of a month. Lieut. REMINGTON, of the Sixth Regiment Artillery, and Sergeant FISHER, of the United States Engineer Corps, assisted by thirty men, have charge of the work. Such a bridge is greatly needed in order to facilitate army movements and meet any emergency, such as the carrying away of the pontoon by a heavy freshet. The temporary railway bridge thrown across the Potomac as yet shows no signs of giving away, but many fear lest the heavy Winter rains may sweep it away. The river was swollen slightly by the rain of Sunday, but has subsided again. The tax instituted on the sutlers and traders of the village realizes about $300 weekly to the hospital fund.

I learn from Southern papers that Gen. R. ANDERSON, of North Carolina, recently died of a wound received at the battle of Antietam. This talented, though misguided young officer was one of the Generals who participated in the taking of this place, having been in command at Harper's Ferry. I observe a wail circulating through the Southern papers, to the effect that the investigation now progressing at Washington had elicited the fact that Col. FERRY so arranged his artillery, at the taking of Harper's Ferry, as to do as little damage as possible, and, moreover, that but a single rebel was killed. These statements are both totally false, and designed to injure Col. FERRY, whom the testimony thus far proves in thorough accordance with orders in giving up Maryland Heights. Never was there more deadly fire than that of our heaviest guns, up to the very moment of being spiked. I saw CAPT. HOWARD, on Sunday, blow a rebel caisson, on Loudon Heights, fully fifteen feet into the air, with one of his 20-pound howitzers planted on Camp Hill. Fifteen men, as they afterwards told us, were killed by the explosion which followed. One hundred and ten men they likewise reported as killed by the first day's fighting on Maryland Heights. The Richmond papers, soon after the disaster, passed a high encomium upon the splendid and determined artillery firing of the besieged Yankees.

It is the general impression among the army officers here, that the main force of the rebel army had crossed the Blue Ridge. Such was the belief entertained by every one until last evening, when an escaped negro from Charlestown brought word that JACKSON and HILL had moved forward to that place from Bunker Hill, the former being encamped on this side, and the latter on the hill just beyond. Two regiments of STUART'S Cavalry, he further states, are between Halltown and Charlestown, the remaining ones being stationed, for the present, at Mr. FLEMING'S farm, three miles and a half beyond the latter place. I know not how much importance to attach to his statements. The Generals before whom he was summoned accredited them. If they be true, JACKSON may have been misleading Gen. MCCLELLAN, by causing him to think he had moved southward, while he was really moving towards Pennsylvania. Another day will make known the truth of the case.

J.

LETTER FROM BOLIVAR HEIGHTS.

A Halt in the Forward Movement—Gen Geary's Camp Moved to a More Commanding Position—Reinforcements, &c.

BOLIVAR HEIGHTS, NEAR HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1862.

The much talked of impending movement, which was, and perhaps is yet to be of such magnificent proportions, and which was to accomplish so much, is still held in abeyance.

During yesterday afternoon and this morning, I accomplished the circuits of the different camps, and found that the various Generals who had orders issued to them on Saturday last to be ready to move at a moment's notice, were ready, and anxiously awaiting that instantaneous notice. The three days' rations ordered to be cooked were all disposed of, and the troops busy cooking other three days' rations.

Diligent inquiries as to the cause of this delay fails to elicit any satisfactory answer. Some attribute it to the rain, others to the supposition that the rebels have changed their tactics and direction, and hence other corresponding movements on our part will have to be made. Others attribute it to neglect on the part of the Quartermaster-General's Department, while others assign the cause to so many different reasons, that I hardly think it worth while to specify them.

I will give you my own opinion, based upon what floated remarks I have heard. By putting them all together, I have come to the conclusion that our leaders are fearful that with the force here present, they cannot attack the rebels, or commence the campaign as arranged, with any prospect of success.

It is positively asserted that the rebels have, to a very great extent, abandoned their Western campaign; at least, it is known, positively, that the greatest part of their forces who have been operating in Tennessee and Kentucky have been withdrawn, and that they are now on their way to form a junction with those in Virginia. And, hence, the cause of our not moving is that they have succeeded in effecting that junction, and we, with our present force, are afraid to attack them, or that our leaders have by them been "thrown off the scent," and are now in doubt what direction to take to prevent that junction.

The first seems the most plausible, as the activity among them on our front, during all day yesterday and the day before, is not apparent this morning; while a cavalry scouting party, sent out by Gen. GEARY, fails to discover any sight of them within six miles of Bolivar Heights.

Gen. BURNSIDE, who crossed the river at Berlin, on Sunday, was yesterday afternoon quietly encamped at Lovettsville, about eight miles from the Potomac, and fourteen from Leesburgh.

Four new regiments, the One Hundred and Forty-fifth, One Hundred and Fortieth, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania, and one other, whose name we did not ascertain, came up to-day from below, and were sent over to Loudon Heights to join Gen. GEARY'S Division. This division is moving, but only changing camp, getting off the hill, and are to take up an encampment in the valley, between the Loudon and South Mountain, and is to near the Potomac, thus actually commanding both valleys. This move does not by any means indicate that a forward movement is to be made at once, for it hardly seems probable that they would change a camp only because it is a more comfortable location, when a permanent movement would obviate the difficulty attending a cold and unpleasant camping-ground. Old experienced officers do not know what to make of this demonstration.

The President's Proclamation, and How it is Received in the Army, &c.

BOLIVAR HEIGHTS, ABOVE HARPER'S FERRY, Monday Afternoon, Oct. 27, 1862.

Your editorial on "A Month of the Proclamation" views the subject from a truthful stand-point, and commends itself to every one at all conversant with the facts of the case.

Intercourse with the army, the Border State people and the rebels, enables your correspondent to confirm the statements of the writer as to the reception of the important document by the soldiers, Marylanders, rebel leaders and negroes.

It is the politicians at home, and not the voters in the field, who oppose this new war measure. The most cruel kind of warfare, MACAULAY remarks in one of his essays, is that waged on peace principles. The remark had reference to the old European contests, but how apt it applies to the war in which we are now engaged. Eighteen months ago we began the labor of restoring the Union. The sword was extended in one hand, and the olive branch in the other. Rebels taken in arms were turned loose with a gentle reprimand, and were expected, for the courtesy shown them to come back to their allegiance. Forts, arsenals and Navy-yards slipping through Government fingers, without the least apparent effort being made to save them, lest further prosecution ensue, and the breach between the North and South be widened. Rebel emissaries were suffered to go abroad, and prejudice the European mind with the story of their pretended wrongs.

Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas had seceded, yet the conciliatory policy was still pursued. At length, when the hate, din, fury and determination of the rebellion began to make itself more apparent, a little imprisonment, confiscation, and other similar ingredients were added to the Union saving elixir. Still the war continued to be conducted on peace principles; and why not, it is a contest between brother and brother?

Two hundred thousand men are rendered *hors de combat*, and the Government at length awakes to the necessity at warring it on war principles, and brings every available nerve to bear in the contest.

Such is the view of the case entertained almost unanimously by both officer and private. I have mingled freely with the various corps of our army, and not one word of disapprobation have I heard, save from one Maryland Lieutenant, who deserted last week. "Let us finish up this war by any means whatsoever, and return home" is the feeling. "As long as the rebels have chosen to make the nigger the issue, let them have it, and to their hearts' content," remarked an artillery Captain to me a few days since, who, until recently, was of strong Pro-Slavery proclivities. "Amen," responded his men, who are nearly every one Democrats. The recent proclamation of Gen. MCCLELLAN, in regard to political discussion in the army, may have led the Seymourites to suppose that a division exists among the soldiers in regard to the proclamation, sufficient to warrant the insertion of a denunciatory resolution in their platform. There never was a greater mistake.

Whatever may have been her feelings toward the South at the commencement of troubles, Maryland's sympathies are now heartily with the Union as against the bogus Confederacy. As this war has progressed, her people have learned that it was not begun on the part of the rebel leaders from a sense of wrongs inflicted, but "originated," as the Richmond *Examiner*, of the 16th, admits, "and is carried on in great part for the defence and perpetuation of the institution" (Slavery.) Such being the case, they have come to regard the rebellion in the same light with loyalists of more Northern birth, and to cherish the same desire for its rapid overthrow.

Experience has taught them of the available strength which Slavery holds out to either party, and of the necessity which exists for turning it against the rebels if we would subdue them.

When an insolent and cruel enemy threatens at the first opportunity to carry desolation to their homes, they are not going to oppose any measure whereby that enemy's power can be broken. I accordingly have found in my journeyings through Maryland a general acquiescence in this last measure of the President's. Among other sheets, the Frederick *Examiner*, published at the late seat of rebel power in Maryland, cordially indorsed it, while there are no papers save those of decidedly secession proclivities which directly oppose it.

There is no measure, I am confident, which has caused such dismay to the heart of the rebel leaders as that same "Lincoln Proclamation." Said an intelligent Aid-de-camp to me, who had been taken prisoner a few days since, "this proclamation is monstrous; it will stir up our slaves and create general insurrection, which is contrary to the rules of civilized warfare." My reply to him was, that the proclamation had gone far toward the attainment of the desired result, if such a reign of terror had been produced among the rebels. Last evening one of the loyal Virginians of this place remarked to me that the President's Proclamation would do more toward the finishing of the war than all other military measures combined. Sixty years spent in the South enables him to speak intelligently of what pertains to Southerners. Such is the impression entertained by all the loyal Virginians whom I have met. And who more competent to judge? On our recent advance to Charlestown, the effects of the proclamation on the rebels were very apparent. Nearly all the slaves have been sent South, showing the utter fallacy of the oft-repeated statement that the negroes would under no circumstances desert their masters. The people were all in a *stir* in regard to it, and it was plain to see that the proclamation constituted the burden of their thought as well as conversation. To be sure, dire hate and vengeance were depicted on nearly every countenance, but have they borne any different expression since the very commencement of the rebellion, when the Southern heart became so thoroughly gangreened?

What effect it has had among the slaves no one can doubt, who is at all acquainted with the negro character. Let them once get it into their heads that "Massa LINCOLN habe set me free," and the peaceful relation between the master and slave is at once ended. They will become as stubborn and ungovernable as they were before docile and obedient. Scarcely a day passes that some poor fugitive does not come within our lines and report their fellow bondsmen as anxiously looking forward to the first of January when they are to "lay down the shovel and the hoe," seize the implements of war and play insurrection generally.

J.

LETTER FROM WHEATLAND.

The Position Occupied by the Advance of the Army—Whereabouts of the Rebels.

WHEATLAND, LOUDON CO., VA., EIGHT MILES FROM THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1862.

This is a little secession hamlet of half-a-dozen or more houses, including a flouring mill and store in the number. It is named after the fine estate situated on the hill this side of the place, and belonging to Gen. WHEAT, a militia officer until quite recently in the rebel service. From some unavoidable reason he has thrown up his commission. Prior to the war he owned a large number of human chattels, but many of them have of late made use of their common sense and legs, which to the chagrin of Mass WHEAT. The mill is situated on the Little Kittoctan—which runs close by the village—and belongs to a Union man, DAVID MANSFIELD by name. How his property, under these circumstances, escaped the rebel torch is to me a problem. Such an oversight on their part is certainly contrary to all precedent. The surrounding country is dotted with white farm-houses; the soil is fertile and the atmosphere balmy. Such is the locality occupied by the advance of our forces. After crossing the pontoon bridge at Berlin, on Sunday, our cavalry, to the number of several regiments, continued the march to this place, and encamped on the White estate. The infantry proceeded no further than Lovettsville, where they pitched their tents. The portion of the Ninth Army Corps which crossed on the following day marched by these forces, reaching this vicinity last evening.

The men are in fine spirits and anxious to meet the rebels. Snicker's Gap, thirteen miles from here, is held by their cavalry, under Col. MUNFORD. Gens. LONGSTREET and D. H. HILL are said to be at Paris, ten miles further, and in the direction of Ashby's Gap. I cannot vouch for the truth of this statement. There was, undoubtedly, however, a large force of the enemy at this point last Saturday. Paris is situated on the Winchester turnpike, close to the Blue Ridge.

J.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Capt. Conger Seriously but not Mortally Wounded—One of the Union Scouts Hanged as a Spy by the Bushwhackers at Aldie—The Story of a Deserter from the Rebel Ranks—Attack upon Pickets.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CENTREVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1862.

Dr. RULISON, of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, who went out on Sunday night to attend Capt. CONGER, of the Third Virginia Cavalry, wounded in a skirmish on Friday last near Catlett's Station, returned last evening. He found Capt. CONGER at the house of Dr. OSMAN, where he had received the kindest attention from the Doctor and his family. Dr. RULISON found that the Captain had received two wounds, one on the left hand—a sabre cut—and a gunshot wound in the right side, the ball striking the lower rib and glancing downward, but it could not be traced. For some hours after the wound was inflicted, both of Capt. CONGER'S legs were paralyzed; he gradually recovered the full use of his left leg, and the right is improving. His injuries are very serious, but not necessarily mortal. Capt. CONGER is in good spirits, and believes that he will soon be able to render his country good service again. His statements made to Dr. RULISON are particularly interesting, as indicating the real character of the men who earnestly support the failing fortunes of JEFF. DAVIS. He was upon his horse when wounded in the side, and the sensation experienced was peculiar. He imagined that his legs moved irresistibly toward each other through the horse; he leaned forward and could not raise himself upright, and was aware of falling to the ground. This was the only wound he received on horseback. After he had fallen, the Major in command of the rebels and several of his men rode up to him, when the Major said, with a vile oath, "This is the man who fired three times at me and killed so many of my men"—(Captain CONGER had killed two of the rebels and fired three shots at the Major.) One of the soldiers, in response to the Major's assertion, said, "Let us kill the ——." Captain C. remembers that they struck at him with their swords, but did not know that they had so far carried their threat into execution as to wound him until after he had been taken to the house of Dr. OSMAN, where he first discovered the wound on his left hand—which he doubtless received while raising his hand instinctively to defend himself. Friday night a rebel Surgeon came upon the field after the wounded men; Captain C. asked to be taken away, when the Surgeon said that he had only accommodations for his own men, but if he (Capt. C.) insisted upon it, he would leave one of his own men behind and take him in. Capt. CONGER told him to look after his own men first, and remained where he fell until 1 o'clock the next day, when he was found and taken home by Dr. OSMAN. As the rebel Major approached the Captain after he had fallen, his first salutation was, "Why in h—ll didn't you run away, instead of attempting to fight over three hundred men with twenty-five?" The fact was, the twenty-five men were driving the three hundred men, until they found out that the carbines in Capt. C.'s command were not loaded. The rebel cavalry in this section have been so cowed recently by the bold dashes of a few of our men upon superior forces, that they cannot be induced to make a stand, unless they have five or ten men to our one; otherwise, they invariably skedaddle at the sight of our men. This I have frequently witnessed during the last four weeks.

HOW CAPT. CONGER'S LIFE WAS SAVED.

Capt. CONGER escaped instant death in a singular manner. He wore a jacket with large side-pockets—the one on the right being filled with cartridges for his pistol. The ball that struck him in the side, first hit a cartridge in his pocket, and glanced off, struck the lower rib, and passed downward.

THE REBELS HANG A SCOUT.

It is but a few weeks since that the rebels captured and hung one of our scouts as a spy, and a few days ago another was served in the same manner by the Bushwhackers at Aldie, of whom Dr. BOYER, now in prison at Washington, is the head and front. The last scout executed is supposed to be a man named MASON, who has for a long time been in the service of Gen. STUART. He was a German by birth, but spoke the English language so perfectly that no person would have surmised that he was a foreigner. The writer knew him well, and knew him as an honorable and faithful man—one whose untimely death has caused a thrill of anguish throughout this whole corps. He was modest and brave, and true to the important service he was intrusted with. As an evidence of his cool daring, it is related that on one occasion he rode alone up to a squad of WHITE'S rebel cavalry, and presenting a pistol to the officer in command, asked him to what command he belonged, and carried him off, horse and all, before his companions had sufficiently recovered from their surprise to prevent it.

A DESERTER FROM THE REBEL RANKS.

A conscript—a Pole by birth, and a member of the Fifty-fifth Georgia Infantry, commanded by Col. BROWN—came within our lines last night. He left his regiment at Culpepper, with a pass permitting him to visit friends in Loudon County, but with the special object of coming within the Union lines. He has an interesting story to tell about the depressed condition of the rebel cause, the demoralized condition of the soldiers, &c. In MACON, Ga., he has known $3,000 having been paid for a substitute, and has known men 70 years old and boys of 14 years accepted as substitutes; there are only 5,000 troops at Culpepper, 9,000 at Warrenton and 8,000 at Richmond—nearly all conscripts. These men are kept on half rations of bacon and flour, or corn meal, and once a week each man has a little fresh meat. The wildest stories are in circulation as regards the Union army—the last one, and one which the man apparently believed to be true, was that President LINCOLN had offered "to let the South go," and pay one-tenth of the expense incurred during the war by the rebel Government, provided Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri were permitted to remain in the Union; that the response made by JEFF. DAVIS to this proposition was that he would not accept of the terms, if LINCOLN would pay all the expenses of the war. The people of the South are everywhere tired of the war, and the army is now only kept together by the most gross misrepresentations as to the condition of the Union army and the rebel cause. The battle of Antietam is the only one they acknowledge to have lost, and for this JACKSON is blamed for his management of it, and LEE for not being there to help him. It is well known that LEE did not succeed at Antietam, but the rebel authorities are afraid of the fact, if known, having a tendency to still further demoralize the army.

ATTACK UPON PICKETS.

Shooting at our pickets has been resumed by the bushwhackers. Last night, our pickets at three different points were fired at, but no one was injured.

THE PURSUIT OF BRAGG.

Skirmishes with His Rear Guard—Capture of Prisoners and Cattle—The Whole Region Stripped by the Retreating Rebels—The Country Around Camp Wild Cat, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEAD-QUARTERS FOUR LONDON, LAUREL COUNTY, KY., Monday, Oct. 20, 1862.

We are still on the Crab Orchard and Cumberland Gap road, and still in pursuit of the retreating rebels, who occasionally make a show of resistance, but always retire at our approach in force. So close were we upon their track just this side of Mount Vernon, where the road entered the mountain gorge, and where they commenced felling trees to check our advance, that the Colonel of the Fifty-sixth Ohio Regiment, who is quite ill, slept in the same room occupied by the rebel Gen. BUCKNER the night previous. Nothing but the obstructions in the road prevented the capture of a large number of their rear forces.

In accordance with the order spoken of in my letter of the 18th, we advanced from the vicinity of Mount Vernon to Rockcastle River, and occupied a strong position on the banks of that stream. The enemy was reported in force on the east bank of the river, and appearances indicated that they would, perhaps, make a stand in the neighborhood of Camp Wild Cat. Gen. SMITH'S command had been vigorously pushed forward, and the division of Gen. VAN CLEVE took a position to be in readiness to participate in an attack if made by KIRBY SMITH, or to assist, if necessary, in resisting any that might be made by the enemy upon his advancing columns.

The obstructions in the road and the narrowness of the track, as well as the almost entire absence of forage, rendered it impossible for our trains and artillery to be brought so speedily forward; they were therefore left in the rear, except some batteries of light pieces, for the protection of SMITH'S advance. The position selected was a range of lofty hills, intersected with deep ravines, near Rockcastle River. We were not long left in a state of conjecture as to the operations of the enemy. Gen. SMITH occupied Camp Wild Cat, and threw out heavy skirmishing parties. The rebels opened fire upon them with their brass pieces, and drew up in line of battle. SMITH replied and pushed upon them with energy and spirit. After a few rounds the rebels withdrew, resuming their retreat along the Cumberland Gap road.

The entire corps now moved forward, the division of *Gen. Woon* bringing up the rear. *In the skirmish at Wild Cat we took forty prisoners and captured* some wagons. Twenty or thirty prisoners were taken in previous skirmishes had between our advance and the rebels.

We crossed Rockcastle River and ascended the high and rugged hills to Camp Wild Cat, on the evening of the 19th. We were now in Laurel County. The sterility of this region, the sparseness of the population, and the utter destitution that prevails, surpassed anything we had yet seen. Camp Wild Cat has connected with it many recollections of this war. The position is in one respect a very strong one, being almost a perfect Thermopylæ, where a few hundred men could, if attacked, put as many thousand to flight; yet it is not in a military sense a good position for an army to select, either for offensive or defensive operations. The hills on the peaks of bald and projecting heights, which overlook the surrounding country for many miles.

The view to the eastward is magnificent, not to say sublime. The blue fringe of the far-off Cumberland Mountains is plainly visible, while the intervening valleys is now one vast undulating sea of green and gold. The October winds that fan these heights are keen and bracing. The ascent to the locality is exceedingly steep on all sides, so as to render its capture by assault next to impossible. Yet it is in a country where there are no supplies, and where supplies cannot be obtained if there is anything like a watchful enemy guarding the approaches. Besides, the entire series of hills can be easily surrounded and all communication cut off. Wild Cat is not, therefore, a strong military position. It was here that GARRARD took position over a year ago. All the timber has been cut from the hills, and many marks of the old camp still exist.

It was from here that ZOLLICOFFER attempted to dislodge our men, last Fall, when he himself was driven back with much loss, our men suffering scarcely any in the encounter. It was here where our brave and uncomplaining boys lay so long under the pelting rains of last Autumn, and a part of the winter; and it was from here they were led through mud, and rain, and slush, on the famous "retreat from Wild Cat," last year. Many of them performed their last service on this retreat—some dying by the roadside, and other sustaining such serious injury as to render them unfit for future service.

The sun was about an hour high when we began the steep and winding descent, to the eastward of the Wild Cat hills. Down, continually down, first to the right and then to the left, winding with the narrow road cut in the rugged hill sides, proceded the divisions of our splendid army. Night, with no moon and the stars shut from view by the overhanging trees, at length gathered upon us. Yet we continued our course. Five miles on we began to emerge from these deep and uninhabited wilds into a country more open and level. Here the tangled underbrushes, limbs in the road and an occasional dead horse or mule and broken wagons told of another tilt our advance had encountered with the enemy.

A mile further on we came to a field, the first we had seen for several miles. Here also were picket fires. We looked into the field, and saw it full of large fat cattle, which were evidently not natives of the poor miserable region we were in. We asked the picket force what duty they were on. "We are guarding them cattle," was the reply, as they pointed to the field. On further inquiry, we learned that Gen. SMITH had again overtaken the rear of the enemy, and, after a sharp little fight, had captured 107 of the rebels' fat cattle and taken a number of prisoners. These were the cattle which were in the field. Gen. SMITH'S headquarters were two miles ahead. We rode on, and joined the Eleventh Brigade, just as it was going into camp near Gen. SMITH, at 7 o'clock. This morning, the 20th, we partook of excellent beefsteak, prepared from the captured cattle, six head of them having been butchered and prepared by our Brigade Quartermaster after we reached camp.

After breakfast we examined the cattle in the field. They are large, fat, and of the best blooded stock. They are a part of the immense drover which the rebels have driven from the Counties of Boyle, Fayette, and the blue grass counties of the State. They have three thousand head of the same kind of beeves driving them on toward the Gap. They are very fat and are giving out. We are gaining on them, and may yet capture the entire lot. Besides these, they have a large number of sheep, wagon loads of wool and woolen goods, to save which they are making a mighty effort to reach the Gap. On the evening of the 19th their cattle were but 10 miles ahead.

Citizens come into camp this morning with accounts of the most atrocious outrages committed upon them by the rebels. In many instances their bed-clothes have been taken, their last cow and horse driven off, their beehives robbed, and the cloth that wives were weaving for winter clothing, cut from the looms and added to the spoils of the rebels. The sincerity of the people—their gladness at our appearance, and their willingness to assist us and give us information, in addition to what we ourselves have witnessed—goes to confirm the truth of all this. There is not a patch of corn, or a rick of hay, or any sort of provender, in this section. All has been taken by the rebels.

We are now in Laurel County, eight miles from London, the county seat. The rebels are still going forward Cumberland Gap. This morning Gen. SMITH left at 4 o'clock with his division. He took the road to Manchester, where he is to arrive to-night, the distance being twenty-five miles. This road also goes to the Gap. His object is to head the enemy. He took the Manchester road three miles further on from last night's camp.

Heavy cannonading—apparently about where the Manchester road turns off—was heard at 7 o'clock this morning. The enemy's rear has probably again been engaged. Two regiments of the Eleventh Brigade were this morning thrown across Upper Rockcastle River, three and a half miles on the road. Another regiment was posted at the point where the Manchester road turns off from the Cumberland Gap road. The remainder is on picket and reserve duty.

We have to-day with us 250 rebel prisoners, taken in the last two days. We have taken fifteen to-day. Some of them are entirely barefoot, and all of them are suffering. We shall press their forces and give them no rest.

I send you some specimens of individual and stock company shinplasters, fresh from rebeldom.

CURTIUS.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Stamp Act.

THE STAMPS READY FOR USE—BANK CHECK, EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH, CERTIFICATE AND INSURANCE STAMPS NOW ISSUED—DESCRIPTION OF EACH.

It has required a long time to put the tax law in operation. Though the bill was passed by Congress last July it was not placed in effect, in any of its details, until the 1st of September, and although it did not require that its provisions relating to stamp duties should be complied with until Oct. 1, it has been found impossible, as yet, to enforce them.

The excitement prevalent about a month ago relative to the stamp duties and penalties has subsided as the public have become familiar with the regulations prescribed by the law, and have received assurances of Commissioner ROUTWELL. The check stamps have come into general use, and every check now made receives its proper stamp before acceptance. Much delay, however, has been experienced in preparing the other stamps, and each day's delay has cost the Government a considerable sum. When the dies are once prepared, however, the stamps can be stricken off with great rapidity, as all necessary arrangements have been made. When the stamps can be procured the public will have no excuse for not using them, and all would do well to refuse to make or receive any document without its proper stamp affixed. All future trouble will thus be avoided.

At present stamps are issued of five classes, namely: Check, express, telegraph, certificate and insurance stamps. We give below a description of each of the stamps as yet issued:

1. The Check stamps. These stamps are of the size and appearance of a postage stamp, and like all the other stamps, have engraved on their face the head of WASHINGTON. Over the top of the engraving is the inscription, "U. S. Inter. Rev.," below it the words "Bank Check," the denomination being expressed by numerals in each corner, and by the words "two cents"—one word on each side of the engraving of WASHINGTON. The color is a pure orange.

2. The Express stamps. Only those of the denomination of one cent have yet appeared. They are similar in size and design to the Bank check—differing in color, however, being of a brownish red tint. The class of the stamp is designated by the word "Express" at the bottom.

3. The Telegraph Stamps. These are almost identical in appearance with the Express stamps just described, being of the same size, shape, color and design. They are distinguished by the word "Telegraph," which takes the place of "Express."

4. The Certificate Stamps. These issued are of the value of two cents, and are of the same kind as the Bank Check stamps, resembling them in color as well as design.

5. The Insurance Stamps. These are entirely different in size and shape from the stamps already described. They are much more elaborate in design, and the engraving is well executed. They are of the value of twenty-five cents. The stamp is quite well protected against counterfeiting.

Card from the Second Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1862.

No one, perhaps, of the numerous grievances which this unhappy war generates, is more sensibly felt, by the poor classes, than the manner of doing business in the Bureau for paying the claims of deceased soldiers. The circumlocution of office requirements renders it often imperative for the disconsolate widow or heirs to seek legal advice, and submit to the extortionate demand of ten per cent. for collection. There is surely benevolence enough in New-York City especially, at the present time, when from every street goes forth the wail of affliction, to array a successful opposition against this "fraud" upon the widow and the orphan.

A meeting, whose object shall be to devise some means by which the bounty and back pay of deceased soldiers may be procured for the widow or heir, without subjecting such claims to a deduction of ten per cent., will be held at the Second Regiment Armory, corner Hall-place and Seventh-street, on Friday evening, Oct. 31, at 8½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Lieut.-Col. HEUSTON, Second N. Y. S. M., Eighty-Second N. Y. Vols.
Lieut. JOHN W. DEMSEY, Second N. Y. S. M., Eighty-second N. Y. Vols.

Meeting to Sustain the Rose Hill Ladies' Relief Union for Military Invalids.

A reunion of the most cordial character took place on Wednesday evening in the Rose Hill Methodist Episcopal Church. Its object was to assist, by subscription and immediate donation of money, the self-sacrificing and patriotic efforts of the Society of ladies who give their special attention to the *military wards* of Bellevue Hospital. There are eighteen wards and seven tents under their constant and careful supervision, after the ordinary details of governmental provision is made. It is their province to look after any falling off in respect of comfort or required delicacies which, in the plainer usages of hospital or camp attendance, may occur, and by supplying which a valuable life may be saved, as much by the hope and courage engendered by the gentle ministration, as by the revived strength given through a satisfied appetite. It seems that though a sum averaging $100 a week has been placed at the disposal of the Visiting Committees, yet a present necessity exists for a greater influx of the needful, and it is only by immediate action that the ladies will be able to replenish their almost empty treasury.

There were short addresses by several reverend gentlemen present, and some stirring patriotic glees from the choir, but the feature of the evening was the brave testimony of the poor invalids themselves, who came forth maimed and halt to bear witness to the worthiness of the appealing cause. One poor fellow, whose right sleeve slung tenantless by his side, declared he was willing at any moment to part with his left arm as he had done with his right to defend the lives and the homes of the women who had visited him in his suffering, and but for whose care and judicious ministerings he might never have recovered. He gave a sorry account of the way in which the wines, brandies and jellies of the Sanitary Commission were misappropriated in the hospitals near the seat of war.

A number of officers as well as privates spoke, and when the collection was about to be made, a spirit of generosity was aroused quite unusual in a meeting of the kind. As the plates were passed round, voices came from various parts of the building: "Put me down for ten dollars." "Put down two to my name." "A lady says five for her." "Two ladies ten apiece," &c. &c. A much larger sum was collected than was expected, and the best of it was that the money was sent up with the names and often without, some being too modest to be known. An officer of the Ironsides Regiment made some declarations in regard to the rough usage practiced upon the invalids by the *orderlies* of Bellevue Hospital, and hoped that the advisory committee of the Relief Union would look into the matter. He closed his remarks by subscribing ten dollars to help along the good work. The meeting kept up till a late hour, and was a decidedly refreshing season to all who participated. Gentlemen are allowed as auxiliary members of this society.

Ratification Meeting in Brooklyn.

A meeting of the Republicans of the Ninth and Eleventh Wards was held on Wednesday evening at the corner of Oxford-street and Fulton-avenue, to ratify the nomination of C. L. BENEDICT, Esq., for the Assembly. Ex-Mayor LAMBERT presided. The meeting was addressed by Mr. BENEDICT, and by Hon. JAS. HUMPHREY, who made forcible speeches in favor of the cause of the country, and against aiding in the destruction of the country by the election of SEYMOUR. The Republican Associations of the Eleventh and Fifth Wards turned out with music and transparencies, and made a very fine display. Some of the transparencies showed mottoes which embraced in themselves full statements of the issues in the campaign—as, for instance:

Wadsworth and Freedom.
Seymour and Slavery.
Jeff. Davis would vote for Seymour.
We vote for Wadsworth.
We give no comfort to Traitors.
We vote for Wadsworth.
Wadsworth, the Patriot—Seymour, the Politician.
Wadsworth, the Soldier—Seymour, the Secessionist.

The procession marched up Myrtle-avenue, and then through the Seventh Ward and down Fulton-avenue to the place of meeting, and after the meeting marched down to their different headquarters.

The Temperance Mob and Sergeant.

A Convention of Delegates from various Temperance Orders and Societies of New-York and Brooklyn, appointed without respect to party lines, assembled at the hall corner of Grand and Ludlow streets, on Tuesday evening. Dr. J. R. SMITH presided, and JOHN GLOVER acted as Secretary. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Liquor Dealers' Convention have put in nomination as their candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor HORATIO SEYMOUR and DAVID R. FLOYD JONES, and pledged themselves to their support, at the approaching election, on the openly avowed ground of those gentlemen having, heretofore, officially proved themselves favorable to the interests of the liquor traffic, and they afforded the best of reasons why the friends of Temperance should refuse to vote for them; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the deliberate opinion of this Convention, composed of men from the different political parties, delegated by various Temperance Associations in New-York and Brooklyn, no sincere friend of temperance can consistently vote for the said nominees of the Liquor Dealers' Convention.

Resolved, That we solemnly call upon all Temperance men in other parts of the State to apply to the Liquor Dealers' ticket the same good old rule that they apply to their beverages—"touch it not."

Resolved, That, pursuing a different course from our opponents, we present no ticket of our own; but we can readily conceive how their denunciation, in their manifesto, of a certain other candidate for Governor for closing the shops of their brother dealers in Washington, as Provost-Marshal, might naturally enough serve to confirm in their choice all lovers of the social good who may have felt inclined to vote for him for reasons apart from temperance.

Institution for the Children of Deceased or Disabled Soldiers, No. 336 Sixth-Avenue, Under the Direction of the New-York Ladies' Educational Union.

The necessity and claims of this institution are now so imperative, and the prospective work so great, that the ladies who have undertaken it feel that they must ask the sympathy and aid of every Christian and loyal citizen. Articles of clothing, bedding, provisions, or money to procure them, are now especially needed to meet the wants of the destitute children under their care, and the increasing numbers daily seeking admission. In making this appeal, they would respectfully submit the following statement:

That Board of Counselors invited by the Managers to examine their proceedings from the beginning of their work to the present time, held their first quarterly meeting on Tuesday, Oct. 28, Rev. Dr. S. H. TYNG presiding.

The Visiting Committee reported that they had made a careful and complete examination of the several departments of the institution, including the records and accounts, and found ample evidence that its operations had been managed with great propriety, economy and efficiency. The report being accepted, the following resolution was passed by the Board, (whose names are appended below:)

A Committee of the Board of Counselors for the institution for the children of deceased or disabled soldiers, under the care of the New-York Ladies' Educational Union, having been appointed to make a proper examination of the affairs and management of that Institution, and having presented a very favorable and satisfactory report, the Board of Counselors take great pleasure in commending this Institution to the liberal and confiding patronage of the religious and benevolent community so worthy of their cordial support.

Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D.D., President.
Rev. PETER STRYKER, Secretary.
Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, Rev. Asa D. Smith, D.D.,
Rev. J. P. Wakeley, Rev. A. D. Eddy, D.D.,
Rev. Dunc. Dunbar, D.D., Henry E. Knox, Esq.,
Rev. S. I. Prime, D.D., William Fullerton, Esq.,
Stephen Cutter, Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq.,
Rev. F. G. Clark.

Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

There was no meeting of this Commission held yesterday. The following is the weekly report:

Remaining Oct. 18, 1862		6,369
Admitted		1,969
Total		8,338
Died	6	
Discharged	1,428	
Sent to Blackwell's Island	361	
Sent to State Prison	9	1,805
Remaining Oct. 25, 1862		6,533
Decrease		47
Bellevue Hospital	404	
Lunatic Asylum	777	
Almshouse	1,445	
Penitentiary	409	
Workhouse	912	
Small-pox Hospital	146	
Randall's Island	575	
Randall s Island Hospital	216	
City Prison	206	
Second District Prison	13	
Third District Prison	25	
Fourth District Prison	1	
Island Hospital	640	
Colored Home	277	
Colored Orphan Asylum	189	
Children at Nurse	37	
City Cemetery	53	6,533

In addition, there are at Bellevue Hospital 276, and at Island Hospital 246 sick and wounded so

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—TUESDAY.

Oct. 21, 1862.—9 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in the Council Chamber, the President, Mr. Frederick M. Cheeseborough, in the chair.

The Journal of the last Stated Session was read and approved.

Communications from the Mayor, Comptroller, Counsel to the Corporation, Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, Commissioners of Health, Commissioners of Police, Commissioners of Fire, Commissioners of Public Parks, Commissioners of Docks, Commissioners of Emigration, Commissioners of Quarantine, Commissioners of Croton Aqueduct, Commissioners of Central Park, Commissioners of Prisons, Commissioners of Jurors, Commissioners of Record, Commissioners of Streets, Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, Superintendent of Markets, Superintendent of Public Buildings, Superintendent of Public Schools, Superintendent of Police Telegraph, Superintendent of Lamps and Gas, Superintendent of Fire Alarm Telegraph, Superintendent of Out-Door Relief, Superintendent of Almshouse, Superintendent of Out-Door Poor, Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1862.

ABOUNDING THIS Evening.

WALLACK'S—Boots Friends.

WINTER GARDEN—RICHARD III.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—JACK CADE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Brilliantly Colored Tropical Fish, and other Curiosities, to all hours—Performances at 10½ a.m., 2½ Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway—Treaty with Japan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Tussell's California.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 562 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Amid the conflicting reports which reach us from the Army of the Potomac and from the Army of Virginia, it is impossible yet to determine the whereabouts of the main rebel army under LEE. A special dispatch from Berlin, where Gen. McCLELLAN now has his headquarters, asserts that it is definitely ascertained that the main body of the rebels is still between Bunker's Hill and Winchester; while our correspondent with the Army of Virginia states that Gen. SIGEL and Gen STARK both believe that LEE has already commenced falling back toward Richmond—the unusually large rebel forces known to be at the different passes being indicative of this. LONGSTREET, HILL and STUART have been gradually placing their respective forces so that they can stop the gaps in the mountains whenever necessary, to prevent a flank movement against the retreating rebel host. The mystery of the rebel movements it is to be hoped will soon be cleared up.

The Army of the Frontier has won another victory in Arkansas. A body of rebel cavalry, three thousand strong, encamped four miles east of Fayetteville, was attacked on Tuesday by a thousand of our cavalry, under Brig.-Gen. HERRON, and completely routed, leaving all their camp equipage and wagons behind. They left their dead on the field. The rebel force was pursued several miles into the Boston Mountains.

A man who recently arrived at Fortress Monroe from Richmond reports that he has been on board the *Merrimac No. 2*, and he considers her a "tough customer." She is thoroughly and heavily clad with iron; is completed all but a portion of her armament, and has already made a number of trips to Fort Darling.

Regarding affairs in West Tennessee, the Chicago *Post* says: "It is reported, and generally believed by our military commanders in that department, that the rebel Gen. PEMBERTON has already acquired a force of sixty or seventy thousand men in northern Mississippi. Where they have all come from it is not easy to say; but the fact that they have such a force is what our commanders have to deal with. It is an unpleasant fact, considering that it is a much larger force than that with which Gen. GRANT may be unexpectedly compelled to meet it. He should be reinforced without a moment's delay. We have information from a source, and of a character which it would be impolitic to make public, to the effect that, unless he is reinforced, and that very soon, our entire possessions in West Tennessee, and probably a large part of our army also, will be captured by the enemy, who is straining every nerve for the accomplishment of that end. Probably the Government is also in possession of this information—at any rate, it should be. If the facts we know are also known at the War Office, reinforcements will go forward to Gen. GRANT at once—if, indeed, they are not already on the way—or else there will be good reason to charge criminal negligence upon officials in very high places."

A letter to the Pittsburgh *Chronicle*, dated Lebanon, Oct. 26, says: "The largest portion of the grand army of the Southwest are thus far on their way back, *after not bagging Bragg*. BUELL is with this part of it. THOMAS, I believe, is left to guard the Gap—that is, to guard the rat-hole, while we run around several hundred miles to see if he has got out of the other end. I guess we will be two and a half days too late—the exact time we usually have been in reaching any *point* where we might have *made a point*. If ABRAHAM LINCOLN don't send us some one to manage this great army, then he had better call us home before we become demoralized. The list of killed and wounded will be over 2,000 for the battle of Chaplin Hills."

In commenting upon the appointment of Gen. ROSECRANS to his new command, the St. Louis *Republican* says: "The telegraph has apprized us that Gen. BUELL has been relieved of the command of the Army of the Ohio, and that Gen. ROSECRANS will take his place. The loss of Gen. ROSECRANS will be a severe one to the army of Gen. GRANT, who dost upon him, and regard him as a hero, as well as a soldier and a gentleman. We have heard that Gen. ROSECRANS had studied thoroughly the country, forming the front of his recent operations, having chart-work of every section, road, bridge and valley. He is in all respects a working man, prudent, careful, painstaking in planning, and bold, quick, vigorous in execution. He was, as we all know, the soul and strength of the Corinth victory. No officer, perhaps, PERHAPS, McCLELLAN, was ever so popular among the soldiers. His private character, we may state, is entirely pure. He is a mild, temperate, quiet, modest, Christian man—a Catholic in creed, and while not abandoning these qualities in battle, he is brave, and daring as the bravest."

The Nashville *Union* of Saturday says no apprehensions need be indulged for the safety of that city—hopes that the rebels that have threatened the place for the last three months have always fled on the approach of the National troops.

On Saturday, Oct. 18, ten rebel prisoners were shot at Palmyra, Missouri, in accordance with orders issued by Gen. MCNEIL. PORTER'S guerrillas had, some days previously, carried off one ANDREW ALLEMAN from Palmyra, and Gen. MCNEIL promptly gave orders that if he were not returned to his family within ten days, ten prisoners should be shot. Mr. ALLEMAN was not released, and Gen. MCNEIL executed his threat.

The citizens of Baltimore recently arrested by order of Gen. WOOL, were yesterday unconditionally released by order of the President, and the papers seized at the time of their arrest have been restored.

GENERAL NEWS.

The great Republican Union meeting held last night, at the Cooper Institute, was one of those imposing demonstrations which mark a turning-point in the history of political revolutions. It is computed that thirty thousand persons, including many ladies, participated in the affair, inside and outside of the edifice. The interior was crowded to its fullest extent. Capt. C. H. MARSHALL presiding. The speakers were Hon. LYMAN TRUMBULL, Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH, our candidate for Governor, Hon. W. D. KELLY, members of Congress elect from Pennsylvania, Hon. GEO. WASHINGTON and Hon. CASSIUS M. CLAY, all of whom were applauded with unparalleled enthusiasm. Every sentiment urging a vigorous prosecution of the war, and approving the President's Emancipation Proclamation, elicited tremendous cheering. A letter from Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD produced a deep impression, and, throughout, the tone of the assemblage was significant and determined *against the rebellion, and the Seymour* party in the North. Outside, no less than three stands were surrounded by eager multitudes, unable to obtain admission to the Hall. At these, Messrs. SPENCER, J. C. HANEY, CALEB G. DUNN, F. W. SHEPPARD, WAINWRIGHT and others addressed a vast concourse of Union men, and music, fireworks, ward processions, emblematic banners and transparencies made up a stirring and dazzling pageant. It was nearly midnight ere the grand army of citizens dispersed with prolonged cheering for the policy of the Administration and the Republican Union candidates.

The Democracy that assembled at Brooks' Hall, in Broome-street, last evening, experienced a grand downfall from the giving way of the floor, by which some four hundred of the unwashed were sent below. The cause of the accident was from the supports underneath not being strong enough for the multitude. A banner was brought in with a huge contraband head thereon, and over the top the words "Greeley Guards." Underneath were the words "Chicago Platform." This banner created a great stir, and immediately upon its appearance the Democracy collapsed.

The British brig *Lady of the Lake*, Capt. HILL, from Bermuda in five days, arrived yesterday morning. She left in port the Confederate steamer *Herald*, from Charleston, with a cargo of 600 bales of cotton, and with Prof. MAURY as passenger.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A large number of resignations of Inspectors and Canvassers of Election were accepted, and the vacancies filled; and Inspectors and Canvassers were appointed for the Eighth, Thirteenth, and Twentieth Wards—completing these appointments for the City. A complaint from the Phœnix Iron Company of Philadelphia, about the delay in getting pay for iron used in building the new Court House, in consequence of the antagonistic position of the Mayor and the Board in regard to filling the vacant Commissionership of that work, was referred to the special committee supervising it. The Iron Company represent that their bills were to have been paid forthwith, but they have accumulated to the amount of $7,865 94. The special committee to whom was referred Mr. PURDY'S proposition for a half million Volunteer Family Aid Fund, to be disbursed by the Police Commissioners, reported favorably upon it, and also resolutions to put it into effect. Mr. LITTLE said the County had no money for the purpose, and that the money raised by subscriptions solicited by the Police would meet all fair demands upon the Police Board. The resolutions were adopted, 9 to 1. They provide for a Committee to confer with the Comptroller about raising the money, payments of which are not to be made before next January, and not in greater proportion to each family than $10 per month for the wife and $2 per month for each child under 10 years; also, the Commissioners to report monthly to the Board full details of the disbursements. Pending a proxy discussion about fitting up election polls, the Board were left without a quorum, and the acting President, Mr. BLUNT, declared an adjournment till 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, and concurred in ordering every facility to be afforded to Gen. ANDREW, in his efforts to learn how many persons enlisted here between July 2 and Sept. 3. The Fractional Currency Ordinance, introduced by Mr. ORTON, and which was the special order for this meeting, was passed, after a brief discussion, by a vote of 20 to 2, with an amendment limiting the issue to $3,000,000. It provides for certificates of the denomination of five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents, to be deposited with the Chamberlain, and to be procured for circulation, current funds must be deposited to the amount of at least $5—the certificates to be redeemed in sums of $5 or the multiples thereof. The measure now goes to the Aldermen, and probably will be taken up by them to-day, and referred to a Committee, as a strong disposition yet prevails in that Board to insist upon combining this matter with the Family Aid business, and pay out certificates raised on a loan. Adjourned to 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

The jury in the case of JACOB WEILER, tried for murdering his wife, after remaining together twenty-four hours and not being able to agree upon a verdict, were discharged. It is reported that they stood 7 for a verdict of guilty and 5 for acquittal. The case of AMANDA THOMPSON, colored, indicted for the murder of her husband, was called, but there not being a sufficient number of jurors present the trial was put off for the term, and the Court adjourned to Saturday *morning at 11 o'clock*.

The prize steamer *Emilie* was sold at Philadelphia on Wednesday for $9,400. Two hundred and eleven bales of cotton, part of the cargo of the *Florida*, were disposed of at the same time. The following is a list of the prices obtained for the cotton: 10 bales, at 60 cents ℔ lb.; 30 bales, at 55 cents ℔ lb.; 50 bales, at 59 cents ℔ lb.; 25 bales, at 58 cents ℔ lb.; 96 bales, at 57½ cents ℔ lb., and a lot of loose material, at 27 cents ℔ lb.

The following extract of a letter from Mr. WATSON, Paymaster on board the United States ship *Montgomery*, gives some particulars in regard to the burning of the rebel steamer *Blanche*. He says: "Soon after we left Havana we fell in with a rebel steamer, that had run the blockade at Texas. We fired at her, but, as she did not 'come to,' we fired again, and we saw that she was trying to get away from us, so we put after her. Her Captain was determined we should not take so valuable a prize, so he run on the Spanish coast, and with the crew took to shore in small boats, after setting her on fire. We at once sent out two boats to her, but could not extinguish the fire, but took off two men who had been left on board. She was a fine, large steamer, with 500 bales of cotton—the whole being worth not one cent less than $250,000. It seemed hard to see her burn within a stone's throw."

A through mail for Nashville was dispatched from Louisville, by railroad, on Monday morning—the first since the region of country thence to Nashville was occupied by the rebels, more than two months ago.

In Michigan the draft has been postponed until Jan. 1. Volunteers for the nine months' service will be received until that time.

The Rochester Common Council has authorized the issue of $100,000 more of shinplasters, making $150,000 in all which the Corporation has put in circulation.

The navy of Yale College had its annual regatta on Wednesday last. Three boats were entered for the $15 prize, the *Glyuna*, *Varuna* and *Nerie*. The *Varuna* took the prize, making the three-mile course in 20 minutes 25 seconds. The *Glyuna* came off successful in a contest with the *Undine*, and the *Varuna took a $15 prize for excellence* in drill.

The Government *Stocks were in large demand* again yesterday, and prices firm, while the Railway shares fell off ½@1 ℔ cent. Gold fell to 130 ℔ cent. Exchange, 143½@144 ℔ cent.

Breadstuffs were freely offered yesterday, and were less sought after. Prices of Flour and Wheat were cheaper. Cotton was firmer and in fair request. Provisions were moderately dealt in, as were also Fish, Candles, Tobacco and Whiskey. Hay, Hops, Coffee, Sugars, Oils and Tallow were in good demand. The freight engagements were heavier, especially of Grain for Liverpool.

SEYMOUR FOR PEACE AND DISSOLUTION.—The Richmond *Dispatch* published JOHN VAN BUREN'S speech in favor of HORATIO SEYMOUR, in which Mr. VAN BUREN proposes, after Richmond is taken, to let the Southern States "go," and asks the following question: "If the seceded States are to be dismissed *in the end*, why attempt to take Richmond first? It will only cost thousands of valuable lives. Better let us go now, and save the shedding of so much blood."

Neither Mr. SEYMOUR nor Mr. VAN BUREN can make a reasonable reply to the *Dispatch*, and if they are humane men, as well as honest in their views of settlement, they must favor instant peace on the basis of a *dissolved Union*. Do the people of New-York crave with Messrs. SEYMOUR and VAN BUREN to let their ballots on Tuesday tell.

A Word to Loyal Democrats.

It is extremely hard for an American community to believe that it is in any real danger. We have indulged in exaggerations so long *that simple truth does not arouse us.* At every local election for petty offices, during the last twenty years, we have heard the cry that revolution was at hand, and that one party or the other was aiming to destroy our liberties. The choice of a Town Clerk or County Commissioner produced enough terrific oratory to have heralded a second French Revolution. The Federalists, and next the Whigs, were always about to sell the whole United States to the tyrant, England, and then erect a monarchy; and the Democrats were preparing the populace for anarchy and Red Republicanism. When, at length, two years ago, the real wolf came which had been cried so long, and no one believed in it. We could not, for a time, conceive it possible that there could be genuine conspirators against the glorious Republic. We thought the Southern threats a part of the usual heroics which accompany an election defeat. In our simplicity we allowed the traitors and plotters to disarm us and equip themselves for a terrible struggle, without ever believing that they were in earnest. So confirmed was this scepticism in the Northern mind of any real danger to the country, that but for the keen sense and resolute will of an eminent military man, we should have been aroused from our unbelief by the capture of Washington and the inauguration of a revolutionary Southern administration. The national mind had fed on bombastic oratory and exaggerated rhetoric so long, that it almost lost the sense of reality and simplicity when they were at last presented to it. We never imagined that all our grand figures of Treason assailing the palladium of Liberty, and CATALINE betraying the Republic, and the fair fields of America drenched in civil blood, were ever to be fully realized in our own experience. We said, up to the very last moment, till the thunders of Sumter fell on our incredulous ears, "Oh, this is an election trick! The South will never secede. They will all come in again in sixty days!" And even now, when Treason has stained half a continent with brothers' blood; when the pillars of the Republic tremble to the base, and another year may see anarchy and civil war extended even through the Free States, and the Southern Confederacy triumphant and unassailable, we cannot make thousands of our best citizens see that there is any danger at all. They only say, "Oh, that is an election trick of the Republicans! It will be all right when SEYMOUR is in, and the Democracy have the power. The liberties of America can never be stricken down by her own sons."

We point to the condition of the country. A terrible rebellion threatening the very capital, armed and organized into a most formidable power; our own brethren and friends just about to rush into a life-and-death struggle with it; foreign nations on the eve of recognizing it as a national body; a dark cloud of war with European Powers always hanging over the country; the nation rising for its last effort for life against all enemies, and then, at such a crisis, a political party appearing again with renewed power at the North, advising submission, opposing the national efforts for existence, ready to give up all that we have won, and doing all to perplex and weaken the Government.

We ask such men if there is no danger in this. We expose the character of these leaders of the Democracy—men like the Woods, capable of any baseness and wickedness, who would gladly make a second rebellion, so that they could secure any profit or place thereby; men like VAN BUREN, who never had any principle, and who now advise entire submission to rebels; or, men like SEYMOUR, who have been notoriously Pro-Slavery and Southern in sentiment, and who are ambitious enough to be glad to array one part of our Government against the other, and to terminate a war with the South in a civil war among ourselves. Such men and their tools are fully capable of selling the whole North to the Southern Confederacy. And yet we cannot make numbers of our honest fellow-citizens, formerly Democrats, see that there is the least public peril.

Can they not discern that with a triumph of the submission-Democracy in the North, the military power of the Union is at once fearfully crippled? The draft will be opposed, taxes will be resisted, even supplies may be refused in Congress, the Supreme Court may be set in opposition to the Administration, the spirit of faction may enter the army, our Northern Pro-Slavery Democrats may succeed in winning over some of the regiments, and aid a revolutionary faction, led by such men as the Woods, in upsetting the National authority in the Free States. All these things are possible *with the victory of the Seymour and Wood party* in New-York State. And one thing at least is certain from such a victory—that the South would at once feel itself immensely strengthened, and the war be protracted. Then, for all these dangers, what advantage?

What patriot, or what honest citizen is to be benefitted by the success of such men as SEYMOUR, WOOD, and the like? What principle could be advanced? How, in any way, could the National cause be aided by it?

We submit these serious considerations to honest Democrats.

ANCIENT AND MODERN DEMOCRACY.—"Let us take Richmond, and then call a Convention," says JOHN VAN BUREN, speaking from the same stand with HORATIO SEYMOUR and speaking for him, "and then if the seceded States will not return to the Union way *let them go*."

This is the war programme of the Seymourites; and under it they expect to delude "War Democrats" into their support. Isn't it a terrible war blast, to be sure? Doesn't it breathe intense hatred of the cowards of Sumter. Doesn't it glow with the patriotic breath? Then vote for WADSWORTH. Are you for fighting it not because you hate it, but to meet the pressure of the hour?—for fighting it tenderly and considerately, so that it shall not be hit in its vital parts? and for ceasing to fight it just so soon as you can come to a parley and make terms with it? Then SEYMOUR *is your man.*

The Meeting Last Night.

The Union and Wadsworth demonstration last night in and around Cooper Institute was probably the largest and most imposing political gathering that this City has ever seen. The doors of the great hall were no sooner open than it was filled to repletion, and thousands were besieging it for admission; and these latter swelled in volume until the whole space from St. Marks-place to the old Astor-place Opera House and Broadway was densely crowded with patriotic American citizens. A fair and, we think, tolerably accurate estimate of the numbers present made them fall not short of twenty-five thousand. This is twice, if not thrice, the number present at the Seymourite assemblage in the City Hall Park on Tuesday night. On this occasion, too, it was not merely a crowd of idle people who had sauntered out in the evening, attracted by the torches and speeches; but it was a patriotic, enthusiastic, whole-souled demonstration on the part of the unflinching supporters of the American Union. The grand outbursts of applause which followed the loyal and warlike sentiments expressed by the various orators showed the extraordinary unanimity of opinion which pervaded the entire mass of voters present.

This meeting clearly shows that the majority which SEYMOUR expected to carry out of this City will be very much less than his friends have claimed. Indeed, judging from this immense demonstration, it would not surprise us if Gen. WADSWORTH had a good majority of actual votes in this City.

Of the speakers and speeches inside and outside of the hall, we need say little, as our readers will all refer to the full reports in other columns. But the reception of the gallant and noble soldier of the Union, Gen. WADSWORTH, was magnificent. His clear, eloquent, statesmanlike and patriotic oration was applauded to the echo; and the effect produced by both the General and his speech, show the wisdom of his appearing and making himself heard in the State. Had not his duties with the army forbidden his taking part in the political campaign—had he been able to meet the secesh face to face in New-York as he has met them in Virginia, he would have routed them—horse, foot and dragoons. Mr. TREMAIN'S speech could not have been surpassed for logic and force. He went over the whole ground in a masterly manner, and the reception his sentiments received on this occasion were such as they have commanded wherever he has been heard in the State.

This demonstration will greatly help the Union cause on Tuesday next. It has shown the party its real popular power. All that is needed now is, that those present last night confirm by their votes the sentiments and the men they so warmly applauded, and the Empire State will be ours.

MR. BRADY TELLS A SECRET AND KEEPS IT.—Hon. JAS. T. BRADY told a secret to a party of Seymourites whom he addressed at the corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, the other night. He told them why he had consented to be a candidate for Governor of the State of New-York, on the Breckinridge ticket, in 1860. It was, he said, because he foresaw that the Southern States would secede from the Union in consequence of Mr. LINCOLN'S election, and he was determined that they should not say that "they had a right to secede because they had no political party to represent them in New-York."

Mr. BRADY'S candidacy was, then, a bit of malice against the South, by his own confession. He wished to make their predetermined act of secession appear as causeless and unjustifiable as possible. But finding that their wickedness was great enough to jump the gulf his self-immolation had put in their path, Mr. BRADY now proposes to charm the devil of secession from their hearts by soft and honied words—as Orpheus by music, in days of fable, charmed and led in his train beasts and inanimate things. Mr. BRADY has undertaken a job at which ULLMAN or NIXON would turn pale, but yet we shall watch his musical effort with interest, "for he plays on a harp of a thousand strings."

But as to the secret of Mr. BRADY'S candidacy in 1860. The Hibernian orator protests that he never breathed it before—*never*, except to a few chosen friends, "in confidence." The few chosen friends who shared the luxury of Mr. BRADY'S confidence in this matter, were the assembled thousands in Cooper Institute on the evening of 28th January, 1861, on which occasion the orator said: "He had taken the name of BRECKINRIDGE and gone forth to battle hopeless of victory, to prevent the South from being able to say that a contest had occurred in this State without the South having any *organized representative.*" If Mr. BRADY shall undertake to tell his little secret again, two years hence, we trust he will accompany it with full particulars of his success in the character of Orpheus—or shall we not say, "Orpheus C. KERR?"

WADSWORTH AND WAR—SEYMOUR AND SUBMISSION.—Such is the true way of putting it. The only war worthy of the name is that which WADSWORTH *supports—war that hesitates* at no effective means, and that knows no other limit than the utter prostration of the rebellion. All short of that, call it by what name you may, is simply submission. Whether qualified or unqualified, whether an absolute surrender of every thing which the rebels demand, or a bargain with them to leave some things and take the rest, it is a yielding, a giving in, a truckling to, a knocking under—which is submission and nothing else. It all comes to this. Are you for fighting this rebellion, because it is utterly wicked and accursed?—for fighting it with every blow and stroke known to the laws of war?—and for fighting it to its last traitorous

SEYMOURITE EXPEDIENTS—THEIR SPIRIT AND EFFECT.—Denounce the Proclamation as a usurpation, and declare Slavery inviolable—*and encourage the rebels.*

Abuse the President, if he attempt to stimulate the Generals to a forward movement, as a civilian ignoramus and an impertinent intermeddler—*and encourage the rebels.*

Magnify the public debt, discredit the National currency, hold out the bugbear of foreign intervention, concoct false reports about the conclaves of Governors, threaten riots in the street, mutinies in the camp, violence upon Congress, and a deposition of the President—*and encourage the rebels.*

Restore the old party lines, regear the old party machinery, revive the old party catchwords, and spare no means to divide the North—*and encourage the rebels.*

Select candidates of notorious peace antecedents and proclivities, support them with speakers who heap curses upon the Abolitionists as the cause of the war, and who name occasions and contingencies for leaving the Confederacy to itself—*and encourage the rebels.*

Vote against JAMES S. WADSWORTH, Col. MCLEOD MURPHY, ELLIOTT C. COWDIN, and the other nominees of their spirit, and for HORATIO SEYMOUR, FERNANDO WOOD, BENJAMIN WOOD, and the others of that stripe—*and encourage the rebels.*

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS IN KINGS COUNTY.—The result of the contest in the Second Congressional District will be looked for with peculiar interest. The Seymourite candidate, Mr. ODELL, has done a good deal for the soldiers and voted for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. With such antecedents, it has excited some surprise that he should be found now running on the same ticket with Mr. SEYMOUR, who did not favor the giving freedom to the District, and whose election would be as bad for our soldiers as a defeat by the rebels. But since Mr. ODELL has chosen to show himself thus inconsistent, and to place himself by the side of FERNANDO WOOD and Capt. RYNDERS, and the rest of the sympathizers with treason, no man who desires to support the Administration or to help on the war can consistently vote for him. His opponent, Mr. HUMPHREY, is too well known in both cities to need any praise from us. No man can say aught against him, and he should carry the votes of every loyal man in his District. The election of Mr. ODELL will be claimed to be a victory for those who oppose the Government and favor the rebels. It will therefore be a comfort to the rebellion. No such result can in any contingency follow the election of Mr. HUMPHREY.

THE SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—There can hardly be a doubt of Mr. ORISON BLUNT'S intention to withdraw from the contest in the Sixth Congressional District. A sterling Republican and devout lover of the Union, he certainly will never consent to promote the election of Gen. WARD, the fellow in politics of BEN. and FERNANDO WOOD; and yet it is absolutely certain that for Mr. BLUNT to *remain in the field, would be to elect* WARD. By no possibility can Mr. BLUNT secure his own election; he could only secure the defeat of Mr. CONKLING. We submit to Mr. BLUNT whether he may not be postponing his retirement too long, and whether the cause he is anxious to serve may not be damaged by the delay.

SUSTAIN AND CRUSH.—"*I go for sustaining the Government in crushing this rebellion.*" Thus says Col. MCLEOD MURPHY in his letter accepting the Congressional nomination of the Union Republicans for the Ninth. That's the talk! *Sustain* the Government, and not drag it down as SEYMOUR advocates. *Crush* the rebellion, and not bargain with it, as the Woods and all their tribe hope to do. Col. MURPHY, though a Democrat, has sterling stuff in him. He shows it in his acts, as his splendid discipline and as his riddled banners testify. He shows it in his words, as is evinced in his patriotic appeals for the Government and his protests against faction. He belongs to the highest style of manhood, and every Republican in the Ninth should work for him with a will. He can be elected, and must be.

"EXEMPTS," BEWARE!—Thousands of patriotic persons who have been ruling the country for years past, by "voting early and voting often" on election day, have dodged *the draft within the last week by swearing* that they are aliens, and have *never been citizens at all!*

The list of these "exempts" is being *compared with the registry books* in the various Wards: and those men who in the past have been ready to vote, but now swear off from fighting, are all checked and marked. It will be seen, on reference to our Washington dispatches, that arrest and summary punishment will be visited on all such.

THE SOUTHERN UNIONISTS FOR WADSWORTH.—*The Union refugees from the South* unanimously favor WADSWORTH'S election. They do not favor the peaceful departure of the "wayward sisters," even after Richmond is taken, which, we believe, is the extreme limit of our prosecution of the war as proposed by the Seymourites. They have been robbed, their companions murdered, shot, hung, and they hope to see these outrages punished, and their own safety and that of their families secured for the future. Hence, they oppose Mr. SEYMOUR and his friends, who call this war an "infamous war upon our Southern brethren," and declare that "if we elect SEYMOUR, we intend to have this cursed war stopped instantly, whether LINCOLN agrees to it or not."

Shall we stand by the Southern Union men or the rebels and their Northern sympathizers?

WORDS THAT WON'S BOTTOM PLEASURE.—Mr. SEYMOUR, in his Brooklyn speech, planned himself considerably over the fact that, though politically opposed to the President, he had never allowed himself "to utter against him one *disrespectful term*," nor would he ever allow himself to do so.

But hear Mr. SEYMOUR'S chief supporter in the City of New-York:

"I am going to Washington, and when I reach there I will go to the President. I will tell him that without we have a change of measures, to help me God, we will have a change of man."

Hear another prominent Seymourite:

"If we elect SEYMOUR, we intend to have this cursed war stopped instantly, whether LINCOLN agrees to it or not, and if we carry the next House of Representatives we will have it together on the 4th of March next at Washington, whether the President calls it together or not. This infamous war on our Southern brethren shall come to an end."

The commander of the *Merrimac* may have been

"As mild a mannered man
As ever scuttled ship, or cut a throat;"

Quite likely he used no "disrespectful terms" of the *Cumberland*. But he sunk her, and did his best to sink the *Monitor*. "Disrespectful terms" are not the worst treatment to give a man. Was the knife of Joab less fatal to his victim because, as the assassin gave the thrust, he said, "Art thou in health, my brother?"

"I cannot but believe that the great heart of the nation will respond to the President's Proclamation. So far as I know, it has been received here with the highest satisfaction, *both by the army and the navy.*"

So writes Maj.-Gen. MEADE, from Hilton Head. And yet the Seymourites of this State assured the people that the proclamation would cause hundreds of resignations, and completely demoralize the army. Not an officer has resigned; and here we have the best evidence from one of our most important military positions, that the army, instead of being demoralized, received the measure with the "highest satisfaction." The fact is, that the proclamation is recognized everywhere as the most effective of all appliances against the rebellion, and is approved by everybody except rebels and rebel sympathizers.

THE CRY OF WOLF.—The Seymourites have started frightful stories of the imminence of foreign intervention, and will doubtless multiply them before the election. The object is plain. It is hoped that the fear of foreign attack upon us will impel the faint-hearted to vote for the candidate who favors compromise and peace. Well, let those who can be so easily scared go for him. He is their man.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

A Warning to Persons Claiming Exemption from the Draft.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 30.

WARNING TO ALIENS.

It has been ascertained that thousands of persons who have been for years exercising the right of citizenship in New-York and other cities by voting, have evaded the draft by claiming to be and swearing themselves aliens. Special instructions have therefore been issued from the War Department to Provost-Marshal SIDNEY DRAPER, United States Marshal MURRAY, and Superintendent of the Police KENNEDY, to use their utmost diligence in detecting all persons who, by offering to vote next Tuesday, after having claimed exemption as aliens, shall prove their criminal evasion of the draft. *All such are to be arrested and held under the penalties of martial law.*

REBEL FUNDS FOR SEYMOUR'S ELECTION.

It is said that wealthy rebel sympathizers, who refused to give anything in aid of the families of the District of Columbia volunteers, here, are furnishing money to aid in the election of HORATIO SEYMOUR. It is also stated, on good authority, that W. W. CORCORAN, the banker, has sent on from Europe his check for $30,000, to be used for the same purpose.

THE REBELS RETREATING.

The belief is now entertained at Gen. SIGEL'S headquarters that the enemy is in full retreat southward. The vicinity of Thoroughfare Gap is full of rebel stragglers.

Gen. WARREN, with eleven thousand rebel troops and twelve pieces of artillery, was at Upperville on Tuesday afternoon.

THE REBELS AT FREDERICKSBURG.

Advices from Fortress Monroe indicate that the rebels are in force and continually increasing at Fredericksburgh. They are commanded by Gen. LONGSTREET, and are believed to be largely composed of veterans from the army of LEE, who remains with a comparatively small force at Winchester to hold the army of the Potomac in check.

GEN. DIX.

Gen. DIX was here, to-day, on business of great importance, and left this evening, to return to his command.

INTERVENTION RUMORS.

There is no new reason for the rumors of intervention current here to-day.

TREASON IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

We are informed that some employe in the War Department has forged a pass, permitting three men and a loaded wagon and team to pass our lines. The wagon is said to be loaded with quinine and other articles of especial value to the rebels. It is expected that an effort had been made to capture the party.

LATER.—We have gained additional information in regard to the circumstance before mentioned of a wagon, with contraband goods, having gone through our lines yesterday, toward Richmond. The precise facts are as follows:

The parties to the speculation are a person named BUCK RAMEY, who preached in one of the churches here on Sunday, and Miss BUCKNER, daughter of Mrs. TURNER, who resides at Rectorville, Va., near Thoroughfare Gap. These parties, who are related to one of the highest officers of the Government, so worked upon his confidence as to procure his good offices in securing a pass for themselves, with which they succeeded in getting through our lines and within six miles from home before overtaken by the officers put upon their track. On being arrested, which was accomplished about 5 o'clock this morning, Miss BUCKNER was consigned to the charge of some females in a dwelling near by and searched. This proceeding resulted in the discovering, in her bustle, of one hundred and seven ounces of quinine, together with a rebel mail—all intended for Richmond; and a further search at Fairfax Court-house brought to

COLLARS

as $1 40 per Dozen, warranted to be the same as are sold elsewhere at $1 60 per Dozen.

THE Best-fitting and most comfortable Dress Collar ever offered for the money, and the same quality of Linen as we sell our $1 50 and $2 Collars.

Also, Cuffs to match, at $2 50 per dozen.

Please send size of neck when ordering.

FREDERICK A. CONKLING
Importer of Linens,
No. 23 JOHN STREET,
Between Nassau and William sts.
Up Stairs.

N. B.—Goods sent C. O. D. to any part of the country.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Tobias—Dear Sir: I was operated on by Dr. Tobias, of 49 East 23d st., for Cataract, and I can now see as well as ever I could. I have also had my wife operated on by Dr. Tobias for Cataract, and she can now see as well as I can. I can recommend Dr. Tobias to all who are afflicted with Cataract.
Yours truly, H. C. WARD, M. D.
LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., May 10, 1872.

Dr. Tobias, 49 East 23d st., between Broadway and Fourth-av., is consulted daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. on Diseases of the Eye and Ear. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. Testimonials can be seen at his office.

CORSETS, ASTHMA, LIVER COMPLAINT, and LUNG DISEASES cured by DR. TOBIAS'S MEDICATED LIFE SYRUP. 56 cents. Depot, 49 East 23d st., between Broadway and Fourth-av.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
FIFTH AND SIXTH WARDS
REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
FOR CONGRESS,
WILLIAM WALL.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
FIFTH AND SIXTH WARDS
REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
FOR CONGRESS,
WILLIAM WALL.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
THE TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICAN UNION CLUB will meet on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, at 8 o'clock, in Mills Hall, corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av. By order of the Executive Committee.
ADAM A. ZERVAS, County Secretary.

Florida; Hon. M. Adams, of Tennessee; I. M. Pet. Jas. Hall, and Augustus Sampson, Esq., are expected to address the meeting.
NEIL JON CRAWFORD, President.
WILLIAM E. PARKS, Secretary.

FOR CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT.
ALL, ALL, ALL, ALL, ALL, ALL and ALL Wards of Brooklyn, and the county towns of Kings County.
REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
WILLIAM WALL.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
FIFTH AND SIXTH WARDS
REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
FOR CONGRESS,
WILLIAM WALL.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
SIXTH AND SEVENTH WARDS
REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
FOR CONGRESS,
ORISON BLUNT.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
IXth, XIth, and XIIth WARDS
PEOPLE'S UNION CANDIDATE
FOR CONGRESS,
ORISON BLUNT.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
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SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
IXth, XIth, and XIIth WARDS
PEOPLE'S UNION CANDIDATE
FOR CONGRESS,
ORISON BLUNT.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
SEVENTH AND EIGHTH WARDS
REPUBLICAN AND REFORM CANDIDATE,
JAMES A. WADDEN.

STATE AND COUNTY NOMINATIONS.
PEOPLE'S UNION.
GEORGE PAUNCH TAIN
HILLARD K. THOMAS
POR ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT.
WILLIAM H. MURPHY.
FOR SUPERVISOR
J. OAKLEY ROBYNS.
FOR CORONER
CHARLES F. BOWERS.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS.
FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT.
CHARLES A. SHERIDAN.
SIXTH DISTRICT, IXth AND XIth WARDS.
HENRY C. KELLY.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS.
FOR CORONER,
JOSEPH B. STEPHENSON, Second Dist.
FOR SUPERVISOR,
GABRIEL H. DISBROW, Fifth Dist.

UNION AND REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR SUPERVISOR,
WILLIAM E. PARKS, Second Dist.
FOR CORONER,
CHRISTOPHER D. UNION NORTHAM.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
Nine Wards—Counties of Kings and Queens.
PHILIP FARNHEIMER.

FOR CONGRESS,
UNION NOMINATION.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, Sixty-first, Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-ninth, Seventieth, Seventy-first, Seventy-second, Seventy-third, Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth, 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ONE PRICE
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405 BROADWAY BETWEEN WALKER & CANAL ST'S

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No. 34 Park Corner, Ground floor, Printing Room.

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COUNTRY BOARD.
FOR YOU SEEKING AN ECONOMICAL
A PLACE, call or address C. PRICE, No. 49 Pearl-st., New-York.
TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN A PLEASANT VILLAGE, 30 minutes from City Hall, will let a few rooms, with board, to gentlemen and their families. Address A. B., Box No. 1,000 Post-office

MEDICAL.

IMPORTANCE TO MARRIED AND SINGLE. IGNORANCE AND MISFORTUNE. SELF-ABUSE. MARRIAGE UNMASKED. Just published, in a sealed envelope, price six cents, A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN, on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness or Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Nervousness and Physical Debility, the Indirect or Self-Abuses and Sexual Excesses, Organic Weakness, &c. By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Author of the "Green Book," &c. The world-renowned Author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land. Sent by mail, in a sealed envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Address Dr. CULVERWELL, No. 31 Bond-st., New-York. Post Office Box, 4,586.

SECRET DISEASES.

SECRET DISEASES. SECRET DISEASES.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT. SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
YES. A POSITIVE CURE.
BALSAM COPAVIA AND MERCURY DISCARDED.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are purely vegetable, medical properties, and will cause no unpleasant taste. A cure in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. No exposure, no trouble, no change of diet. Price $1 per box. Sold, and sent by mail, by H. O. GARLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.

Thirty years' successful experience enables Dr. E. A. BARROW to adopt a reliable mode of treatment, that will materially remove every cause of matrimonial disappointment, unwilling celibacy, and physical and mental prostration.

TRIBUNAL, No. 1, 2 and 3.—The well-known remedies for the cure of self-inflicted diseases in all their stages, and, in spite of the system, may be procured as usual from Dr. BARROW. Purchasers of a $5 package receive advice gratis either at his office, No. 464 Hicks-st., four doors from Atlantic, Brooklyn, or New-York. Hours from 11 till 3, and from 6 till 8.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE SHORTEST TIME. Persons at a distance may be cured at home, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 2 Dey-st., New-York. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of Europe, has had extensive practice in the discovery of the cure of chronic diseases and trying it successfully in every climate. In 20 years' practice he has never failed in a case of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Gonorrhœa, Diseases and their consequences, the untimely decay of the male and female—all their symptoms, and every complaint arising from the secret habits of youth, the solitary vice of manhood, the destroyer of both sexes. Dr. WARD has published a book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 2 Dey-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States, Canada or California, on receipt of price. Dr. WARD, No. 2 Dey-st., New-York. Dr. WARD'S great Kidney Remedy, No. 2, for sale by R. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 39 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the most approved means for its prevention and cure, on rational modes of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LAHOUIN, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. POWERS' Italian Female Renovating Elixir or Monthly Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual flow, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Leight-st., where DR. POWERS can be consulted confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years' experience enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERTAIN and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' Female Periodical Pills. Explicit directions. Ladies should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Leight-st.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH INDIA-RUBBER PREVENTIVES. Several varieties, very superior. Surpassingly fine, durable, unequaled, and warranted satisfactory in every respect. $3 per dozen, mailed free. 1 or 2 dozen, safely on or by express. DR. POWERS, No. 12 Leight-st.

SCORES OF GRATEFUL LETTERS every week from young men who have recovered perfect health by following the directions contained in Dr. Trall & Jackson's Pathology of the Reproductive Organs. $3. Sold in New-York by OLIVER S. FELT, No. 3 Walker-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions from whatever cause. Now in use by thousands of ladies and can be consulted by COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has been for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain of these cases in a regular treatment and all other regardless of time. Dr. H. is the only physician in the habits of whose practice it is to make a thorough examination of the habits of each patient before attempting the diagnosis and treatment of cases, or of using remedies; cures in new cases in half the time of others, and without the dreadful consequences often following the use of mercury; he possesses the peculiarly valuable knowledge of the pulse, by which the rank and poisonous taint that has been communicated to the blood is at once detected. This is a point, he claims for it, and which no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that physicians in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, by hardly a week passing but some one of the profession, who has had experience in regard to some painful patient, who had exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear, he accidentally, or at first thought, hears of it, and then they ask their friends if they are not so easily proven that they can make it. If so, it is well, and cannot be doubted; consultations everywhere look at the old cases for a different treatment. Book for 25 cents, stamps taken. Office, 259 Bleecker-st., New-York. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Dr. HUNTER, No. 259 Bleecker-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Trustees under the provisions of the mortgage respecting a Sinking Fund, have designated the following bonds for payment at par and interest, viz.: Nos. 1,000, 1,001, 1,002, 1,003, 1,004, 1,005, 1,006, 1,007, 1,008, 1,009, 2,000, 2,001, 2,002, 2,003, 2,004, 2,005, 2,006, 2,007, 2,008, 2,009, 2,010, 2,011, 2,012, 2,013, 2,014, 2,015, 2,016, 2,017. The above named bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1863. The holders are requested to present the same for payment immediately upon presentation at the office of W. SCHALL & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place—New-York, Sept. 2, 1862.

W. SCHALL, } Trustees.
N. A. COWDREY, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of REEVE MONTGOMERY & CO., No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before FRIDAY, the 31 day of October next—Dated New-York, Sept. 29, 1862.

RICHARD W. MONTGOMERY,
ANTHONY W. WINANS,
Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FANNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of THOMAS FANNING, Jr., No. 23 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 31, 1862.

MARY FANNING, Executrix.
JOHN M. FANNING,
THOMAS FANNING, Jr., } Executors.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

MINNESOTA STATE WAR LOAN.

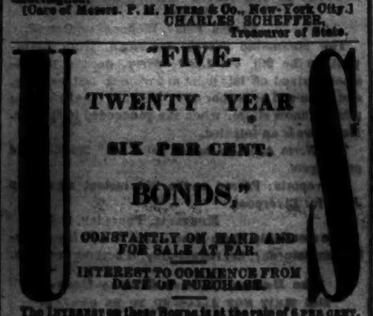
PROPOSALS FOR $150,000.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, Office of the Treasurer of State, SAINT PAUL, Oct. 6, 1862.

The Legislature of the State of Minnesota having passed an Act authorizing the issue of the Bonds of the State to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, the proceeds to be applied to defray the expenses growing out of the present Indian war, said Bonds being made payable in twenty years from the date of issue, and at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole or part of said amount. (the Bonds to be issued in sums of $1,000 each,) at the Banking Office of Messrs. P. M. Myers & Co., No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, until Saturday, Nov. 1, at 11 o'clock M., the money to be paid in U. S. Treasury Notes, upon the delivery of the Bonds in New-York City. No bids will be received for these bonds at less than their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the Act aforesaid; and the bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned.

[Care of Messrs. P. M. Myers & Co., New-York City.]

CHARLES SCHEFFER,
Treasurer of State.



"FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS,"

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.

INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these Bonds is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, per Coupon, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY now IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the most known, most popular and most available of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, through the confidence and patriotism of the people, to control financial matters.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the depressed immediate interests of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, No. 38 WALL-ST.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 25, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyes & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 20 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

MICHIGAN STATE LOAN—TO HOLDERS of BONDS, PAYABLE AT THE PLEASURE OF THE STATE, AFTER JAN. 1, 1863.—The State of Michigan, at the session of the Legislature held in 1861, passed a law authorizing and directing the Governor and State Treasurer to contract for a loan of Two Million Dollars, or as much thereof as might be deemed necessary, to draw interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, to be negotiated at not less than par, and the proceeds to be applied solely to the payment of the indebtedness of the State, which will mature on the 1st of January, 1863. Under this authorization, it has been determined to make the following issue in six per cent. bonds of $1,000 each:

$750,000 payable at pleasure 20 years from Jan. 1, 1863.
500,000 payable at pleasure 15 years from Jan. 1, 1863.
$50,000 payable at pleasure 10 years from Jan. 1, 1863.

$1,750,000

The law authorizing the issue of these bonds also provides that any time before their final sale, the Governor and State Treasurer may exchange them for the outstanding bonds of the State, which will mature on the 1st of January next. Under this provision it has been determined to proffer the exchange contemplated, before offering the bonds directly for sale, and the new issue of bonds are now ready for delivery, and will so remain until the 1st of November next.

Ample provision is made in the law authorizing the loan for payment of the interest, and redemption of this issue of bonds at maturity. An additional tax of one-eighth of one mill upon the whole real and personal taxable property of the State is levied and set apart as a sinking fund; and all moneys paid into the treasury after the 1st of January, 1863, to the credit of the Primary and Normal Schools and University funds, are setapart for investment in purchase of the bonds.

The holders of the bonds which will mature on the 1st of January, 1863, are hereby notified that they may exchange them, dollar for dollar, for the new issue, on application to E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 17 William-st.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, }
CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1862. }

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

J. W. FOSTER,
M. L. SYKES,
A. C. BADGER,
Commissioners.

JOSEPH PRIOR, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Oct 16, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 22, 1862.—Holders of the Debt Certificates of this Company of the denomination of One Hundred Dollars are reminded, that, pursuant to the notice published on the 18th of June last the said Debt Certificates will, as provided by their terms, be paid at par on the fourth day of November next, when the next semi-annual payment of interest becomes due, at the "BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK," after which date interest on the said Certificates will cease.

In the meantime they will be redeemed at par and so created interest upon presentation at the said Bank of Commerce, the Albany City Bank, or the Office of Messrs. J. E. Thayer and Brother, Boston.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

THE HOLDERS OF THE ASSESSMENT Receipts of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Erie Railway Company, are hereby notified that payment will be made of said receipts and interest thereon, from their respective dates on their presentation at the office of the Treasurer, in Erie place, on and after the 1st of November next. Interest on said receipts will cease at that date. HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862. }

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., }
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1862. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., until further notice. By order of the Board. THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, }
CHICAGO, Oct. 23, 1862. }

PARTIES HOLDING COUPONS DUE Nov. 1, last, from the Funded Coupon Bonds of this Company, will present the same at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, on and after that date.

JAMES E. YOUNG, Sec'y C. and M. W. R. Co.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due 1st Nov., 1862, on the seven per cent. Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York, on and after that date.

WM. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

HUNTER'S POINT, Oct. 21, 1862.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S }
OFFICE, CORNER OF 14TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV. }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1862. }

INTEREST ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds, and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after Nov. 1, at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 33 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1862. }

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 24th day of November next.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS AND MADISON RAILROAD CO., }
MADISON, 20th Oct., 1862. }

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST NOV. ON INdianapolis and Madison Railroad Company's Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on presentation at the office of J. & G. FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine-st., on 1st proximo.

F. H. SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT CO., }
No. 15 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862. }

AN INSTALLMENT OF FIVE PER CENT. on the subscription to the stock of this Company is required to be paid at this office on the 5th of November next. O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Treasurer.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold on Board of Brokers'
By A. G. PHILLIPS & CO.,
No. 45 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICODEMUS,
No. 40 Wall-st.

BUY AND SELL AT THE STOCK BOARD, STOCKS AND BONDS, AMERICAN GOLD AND SOUTHERN MONEY. CASH OR ON TIME, EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.

STOCKS AND BONDS, ALSO INSURANCE SCRIP, BOUGHT AND SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE. Business Paper negotiated and Dividends collected.

Regular Auction Sale of STOCKS and BONDS every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'CLOCK, at the STOCK SALESROOM, No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., or Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, when desired.

AMERICAN COAL COMPANY STOCK.—Milwaukee and Horicon R. R. shs. issues to the City of Milwaukee bought. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6. P. S.—Jeffersonville Railroad Company Bonds and Stock bought.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS, purchased at the highest premium rates, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 104 Nassau-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 10 Wall-st. and No. 151 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND Collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., }
COMMER.-OF-COM.-AV. AND 27TH-ST. }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Oct. 1, 1862. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Three Dollars Per Share on the Capital Stock, payable on and after Nov. 1, at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d instant till date of payment. The Government tax will be assumed by the Company.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1862. }

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of this Bank, was this day declared, payable November 1st prox., free from tax.

The transfer books will be closed to that date.

By order of the Board. J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank—after paying the Government duty—has been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 3d of November next. The transfer book will be closed from Oct. 25 to Nov. 3.

B. MURRAY, Cashier.

FULTON BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Five Per Cent. has been declared this day, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on demand after Nov. 1, at the Bank, deducting the Government Tax. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. till Nov. 2.

By order, R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Oct. 15, 1862.

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
NO. 437 AND 439 CANAL-COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before October 20, will bear interest from the 1st inst.

6 Per Cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 Per Cent. on larger sums.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY C. LANE, Vice-President.
C. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. R. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 3 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 or less. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, Pres't.
RICHARD H. BULL, Sec'y.

INSURANCE.

NORTH AMERICA
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This Company is now ready to transact business in every branch of Life Insurance.

The sum of $100,000 in United States Stocks has been deposited with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, according to law. The terms of payment of the Premium are made more favorable.

All Policies issued by this Company are indisputable after seven years, for most causes heretofore deemed valid.

Suicide, dueling or change of residence or occupation, error on preliminary application regarding family history or condition of the health of the applicant, do not work any forfeiture of the policy after seven years.

Thirty days' grace is allowed in payment of the premium, and the Policy held good during that time.

Policy holders are members of the corporation, and are entitled to vote for Directors, and are eligible for Directors.

Dividends of surplus are declared annually and may be used in payment of future premium or paid in cash at the option of insured.

Mutuality in its fullest integrity will be the ruling principle in all the transactions of the Company.

Prospectus and blank applications furnished at the office of the Company, and by the agents.

Physician in attendance at the office daily from 12 to 1.

Temporary office No. 29 William-st.

Permanent office, after Nov. 1, No. 68 William-st., Chamber of Commerce Building.

PRESIDENT, N. D. MORGAN. VICE-PRESIDENT, J. LAWRENCE.

DIRECTORS.

N. D. MORGAN, J. T. MERRITT,
J. LAWRENCE, G. HILTON SCRIBNER,
T. W. MERWIN, JAS. H. HENRY,
WM. H. FOGG, JAS. C. ATWATER,
J. NELSON TAPPAN, SIDNEY GREEN,
RICHARD BROWN, S. B. CALDWELL,
SAMUEL F. B. MORSE, M. B. WYNKOOP.

ACTUARY, T. T. MERWIN. ACTUARY, I. J. MERRITT.
PHYSICIAN, J. H. HENRY. COUNSEL, G. HILTON SCRIBNER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying crosswalks on Sixth-avenue, at the thirty-third and Forty-fourth streets; and also regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter in Fifty-eighth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixth-avenue from and to points half way distant, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, on both sides of Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, from and to points half way between the avenues or streets on either side of said Sixth-avenue, lying immediately contiguous thereto, and on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 33 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILY,
JACOB P. VANDERVEN,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 30, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For paving Canal-street, from Centre-street to Broadway, with trap-block pavement, and for repaving Elm-street, from Walker to a point seventy-five feet north of Canal. Also, for flagging sidewalks of Reade and Duane streets, between Chatham and Centre streets. The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Canal-street, between Centre and Broadway; west side of Centre, east side of Broadway, and both sides of Elm-street, from Walker to a point half way distant between said Canal-street and Howard-street; on both sides of Reade and Duane streets, between Centre and Chatham-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 33 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILY,
JACOB P. VANDERVEN,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 23, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 7, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 16, 1862.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of Ten Per Cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November next. WM. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Astor-pl., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KNIT.

ELECTION PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors from Nassau.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.....William Wheatley
THE SEVENTH WEEK OF
EDWIN FORREST.
THIS EVENING, (TUESDAY,) OCT. 21,
JACK CADE.
Mr. J. McCULLOUGH.....CLIFFORD
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, 1862,
Will be performed, Judge Conrad's powerful Tragedy of
JACK CADE.
THE BONDMAN OF KENT.
EDWIN FORREST.....JACK CADE
Lord Clifford.....Mr. J. McCullough
Friar Lacy.....Mr. L. R. Shewell
Marianne.....Miss. Foster
Musical Director.....Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 1, 1862,
MATILDA HERON
Will make
HER FIRST APPEARANCE
At this Theatre, in her great character of
CAMILLE,
Which will be produced with new Scenery, new Furniture and Appointments.
Nights of performances of
EDWIN FORREST,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
With the exception of the Press. NO FREE LIST.
Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents; Reserved Parquet Stalls, 75 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents.
The performance will commence at 7½ o'clock. The doors will open at 7 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
Mr. Wheatley has much pleasure in informing the public that he has effected an engagement with
MATILDA HERON
for a period of eight weeks, to appear alternately with Mr. Forrest.
MATILDA HERON will appear every
TUESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENING,
and will make her first appearance this season on
SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 1,
in her great character of
CAMILLE,
IN WHICH SHE MUST EVER STAND WITHOUT A RIVAL.
The drama will be produced with new Scenery, Dresses, Furniture and appointments, and with the
STRONGEST CAST OF CHARACTERS
ever presented in New-York.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS—IRVING HALL.
GOTTSCHALK'S FIRST AND ONLY MORNING CONCERT, SATURDAY, Nov. 1, 1862.
Doors open at 12; Concert begins at 12½ o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
NOTICE.—Each purchaser of one or more reserved seats will be presented with a splendid portrait of Mr. Gottschalk, engraved in the highest style of the art, by Messrs. Sarony, Major & Knapp, from a photograph by J. Gurney & Son; printed on heavy paper. Size, 34x24 inches.
The following powerful array of talent will assist Mr. Gottschalk:
Miss CARLOTTA PATTI, her first appearance at Gottschalk's Concerts. Mr. WM. CASTLE, the new and highly successful Tenor, pupil of Signor Abella. Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, the celebrated Violinist and Musical Director. Mr. P. F. EBEN, Pianist. Mr. H. C. TIMM, who will preside at the Piano, and Signor MUZIO, who has kindly consented to accompany Miss Patti.
The sale of seats will commence this morning, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Lulo's, No. 703 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.; and at Irving Hall.

HOPE CHAPEL—SEVENTH WEEK OF
TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA.
Great and constantly increasing interest is being manifested in this splendid work. Evenings at 7½. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2½. Admission 25 cents. Special exhibitions given to schools, societies, &c., on liberal terms.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. ALSO, BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$185
Second Cabin Passage.....100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$140
Second Cabin Passage.....80
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON,
LOW RATES OF PASSAGE.
One of the following steamships will leave Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River, monthly,
Commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 1, at noon:
ILLINOIS.....2,500 tons AMERICA.....3,500 tons
EMPIRE CITY.....1,800 tons BONAPARTE.....3,000 tons
For San Juan del Norte, (Greytown,) connecting with first-class steamships on the Pacific Ocean, on the arrival of passengers at San Juan del Sur, and proceed from there direct to San Francisco.
For further information apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY.....Nov. 10. | TUESDAY.....Dec. 9
Passage money to Nassau.....$30.
Passage money to Havana.....70.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail Steamship MARION, JAMES D. PHILLIPS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL Having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
KANGAROO.....Saturday.....Nov. 1.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London.....90 | Steerage to London.....35
First cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First cabin to Hamburg.....95 | Steerage to Hamburg.....40
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $90, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Fluent Steam Consolidators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 3 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to LIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires. Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship NEW YORK, G. WEHDE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, NOV. 22, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $125; second cabin, $80; steerage, $40.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 62 Broad-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDER

MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

Continued from First Page.

the waving stars and stripes. The Ninth Ward Club was preceded upon entering by six white horses and surmounted by a banner inscribed: "Baltimore's sympathizers are for the Union" and "the Empire State cannot do its duty and support the President." This was followed by another inscribed with the famous words of Andrew Jackson—"The Union, it must and shall be preserved." There were numerous banners inscribed with the name of Capt. John Pierce the gentleman for Congress in opposition to Fernando Wood, and there can be little doubt that he will get the largest share of the vote of the working-men of the district.

Three distinct stands erected for speakers at the opposite corners, and following will be found the names of the speakers, and a brief sketch of the sentiments uttered at each stand:

STAND NO. 1.

In front of this stand, corner of St. Mark's-place and Fourth-avenue, a dense mass of people had congregated early in the evening, and the crowds who were obliged to leave the main hall of the Institute (which long before the hour appointed was filled to repletion), continually helped to swell the already closely-packed audience. Shortly after 8 o'clock, Stanton Keese, Esq., who had been selected to preside, called the meeting to order, and introduced Col. Robert Wm. Seaman, just returned from Northern Mississippi, who proceeded to say that he did not come there as a party man, that he wished in present to the audience no party party views, but that he desired to raise his voice only in behalf of the Union. The crisis which was upon us deserved and demanded of the true and earnest efforts of every lover of his country to support our fair land in its former proud position among the nations, and that every loyal man must rally about us to evince that loyalty by standing every power in defense of the Union and its support of the Government which is now in the hour of its direst need. The pending election in the States was purely of earnest meaning-question, and the success of it depended, in a great measure, upon the result of it depended, in a great measure, upon the result of it depended, in a great measure, upon the result